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East Berks United Sanitary Districts

INCLUDING

MAIDENHEAD AND WOKINGHAM URBAN DISTRICTS,
COOKHAM, EASTHAMSTEAD, WINDSOR AND
WOKINGHAM RURAL DISTRICTS.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for 1937

BY

JAMES J. PATERSON, M.D. (Lond.), B.Sc., D.P.H.

MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS (ENG.);
LICENTIATE OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS (LOND.);
FELLOW OF THE SOCIETY OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.



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—
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*To the CHAIRMAN and MEMBERS of the JOINT
COMMITTEE for the UNITED SANITARY
DISTRICTS OF EAST BERKS.*

GENTLEMEN,

Again I have the privilege of presenting to you the ANNUAL REPORT upon the Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the East Berks United Sanitary Districts, this being the 27th of the series.

There is some re-arrangement of the Paragraphs this year in order to bring the headings into conformity with the Memorandum issued by the Minister of Health for the compilation of these Reports, but that should not give rise to any difficulty in referring to corresponding Sections in previous Reports.

It is to be regretted that the late appearance of the Report detracts somewhat from its freshness and value, but that is inevitable seeing that the Returns from the Registrar-General, which used to be available about the end of March, are not now circulated until the end of May.

So far as sanitary progress is concerned, it is to be noted that the Sewerage Schemes for the more densely populated parts of Wokingham Rural District, the Parishes of Bray and Cookham in the Cookham Rural District, and the extension and reconstruction of the Maidenhead sewers are now well advanced, and work upon them will probably be commenced during the ensuing year.

Housing schemes throughout the whole area have been pushed forward energetically, and it may now be said that the situation is well in hand, while overcrowding has been reduced to a few casual cases.

The record of Infectious Diseases throughout the Districts is remarkably good this year. As will be seen from the appropriate Table in the Appendix, the Case-rates for the principal infectious diseases are, with an occasional exception, lower than those of the preceding year, and distinctly lower than those obtaining for the Country as a whole.

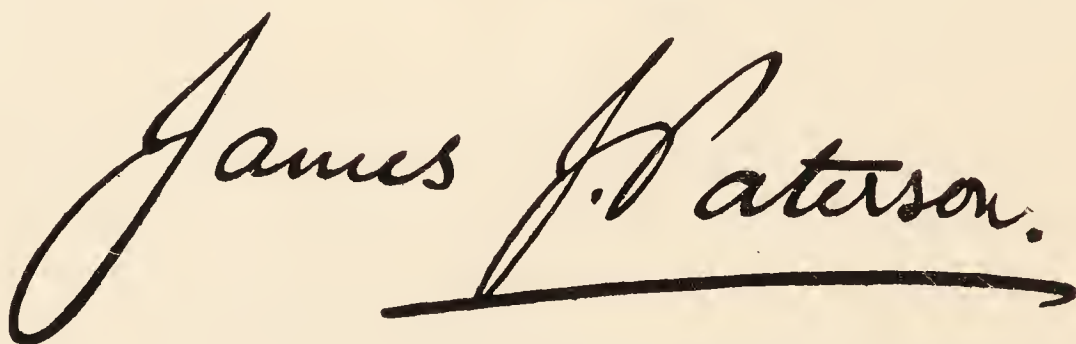
Reference has already been made to the actual and impending retirement of several of the older Sanitary Inspectors who have been associated with the Combined Districts since their formation in 1910, and still another is due to retire in 1938. In filling these vacancies, the opportunity of increasing the Staff has been taken advantage of, so that the ever increasing scope of the Sanitary Inspectors' work will be adequately covered.

It remains only to express my appreciation of the loyal service rendered by the old hands, and the apt way in which the new officers have taken up the tradition, also to make my grateful acknowledgements to the various Councils and Committees for the unfailing courtesy accorded to me personally.

Copies of this Report will be supplied to each member of the several District Councils as soon as printed copies are available.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A large, elegant handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "James J. Paterson." The signature is written in a cursive style with a prominent initial 'J' and a long, sweeping underline.

Medical Officer of Health.

Guildhall, Maidenhead.

1st June, 1938.

East Berks

United Sanitary Districts.

CONSTITUTION AND HISTORY OF THE DISTRICTS.

The combination of Districts in East Berks for Public Health purposes was originally effected by an Order of the (then) Local Government Board dated 10th November, 1910, in pursuance of Section 286 of the Public Health Act, 1875.

The combination then comprised Maidenhead Urban, Cookham, Easthampstead and Windsor Rural Districts, later, by a fresh Order dated 27th October, 1922, Wokingham Urban and Wokingham Rural Districts were added.

The principal details of these two Orders and sundry other matters relating to the constitution of the combined districts as well as the geological formation and social conditions of the area were given in the Report for 1930 at pages 22-30.

The area, population and rateable value of the several districts in the combination are given in the table below, while particulars of the populations in the Parishes will be found in the Appendix.

EAST BERKS UNITED SANITARY DISTRICTS.

District		Area in Acres	Estimated Population (1937)	Rateable Value 1/4/38
Maidenhead Urban	...	5,026	23,010	£204,607
Wokingham Urban	...	3,403	7,485	51,824
Cookham Rural	...	24,901	10,340	89,851
Easthampstead Rural	...	27,034	19,300	141,819
Windsor Rural	...	8,665	9,300	110,224
Wokingham Rural	...	40,828	24,860	178,628
Totals	...	<u>109,857</u>	<u>94,295</u>	<u>£776,953</u>

ALTERATIONS OF BOUNDARIES.

1. In consequence of a Memorial presented to the Minister of Health by the Borough of New Windsor in pursuance of Section 54 of the Local Government Act, 1888, the Parish of Clewer Without was transferred from Windsor Rural District to Windsor Urban District on the 9th November, 1920.

The area thus transferred comprised 1,900 acres and included a population of 5,873 persons.

2. On 1st October, 1927, by the Ministry of Health Provisional Order (Wokingham Extension) Act, 1927, a portion of the Parish of Wokingham Without (Wokingham R.D.) was transferred to Wokingham Urban District. The portion transferred was 2,829 acres in extent and the population therein at the Census of 1921 was 1,948.

3. On 1st April, 1935, by the Berks Review Order (1934) made under the Local Government Act, 1929, portions of the Parishes of Bray and Cookham (Cookham R.D.) were transferred to Maidenhead Urban District. The portions so transferred were :—

From parish of Bray	...	549 acres	1,096 population
From parish of Cookham	...	2,353 „	4,837 „
Total	...	<u>2,902 „</u>	<u>5,933 „</u>

Previously the acreage of Maidenhead U.D. was 2,124 and of Cookham R.D. 27,803.

4. On the same date and under the same Order a detached portion of the Parish of Shinfield (Wokingham R.D.) known as “ Beech Hill ” and situated in the Parish of that name in Bradfield R.D., was transferred from Wokingham R.D. to Bradfield R.D.

The portion so transferred was 187 acres in extent with a population of 15 persons.

ACCOUNTS FOR PAST YEAR.

The Joint Committee, consisting of a proportionate number of members from the Councils of each of the Constituent Districts, as defined in the Order of 1922, meet, as a rule, once a year on the Thursday next after the 31st day of March for the purpose of examining and passing the accounts and for authorising the apportionment of salary and expenses amongst the Districts in the manner described in the Order. Public Health matters relating to the Districts in common are also discussed.

At their meeting on the 7th April, 1938, the following accounts ranking as expenses of office were passed for payment :—

Printing of Annual Report	...	...	£89	7	5
General Printing and Stationery	...	...	14	4	0
M.O.H. Postages ...	...	...	9	19	5
M.O.H. Petty Cash	...	...	5	2	2
Clerk's Salary and Expenses	...	...	19	4	1
Total for 1937-8			...	£137	17 1
Corresponding Total for 1936-7			...	£139	17 3

Members of the Joint Committee

OF THE

East Berks United Sanitary Districts

for the Year 1938

Representing MAIDENHEAD Urban District :

L. R. F. Oldershaw, Esq., 15, St. Luke's Road, Maidenhead.
 W. Archer, Esq., "Dovercot," The Crescent, Maidenhead.
 E. B. Norris, Esq., "Grafton Lodge," Belmont Park Road,
 Maidenhead.

Representing COOKHAM Rural District :

F. H. C. S. Wood, Esq., "Little Pickett," Cookham Dean.
 J. C. Besley, Esq., "Lewins," Shurlock Row, nr. Twyford.

Representing EASTHAMPSTEAD Rural District :

M. Bolton, Esq., St. Mark's Road, Binfield.
 D. A. Slyfield, Esq., "Elmhurst," Wokingham Road, Bracknell.
 A. Gough, Esq., Rectory Lane, Easthampstead.

Representing WINDSOR Rural District :

Mrs. M. Legge, Farm House, Old Windsor.
 J. H. Nelson, Esq., "Woodcote," Ascot.

Representing WOKINGHAM Urban District :

C. Goddard, Esq., Coppid House, Rectory Road, Wokingham.

Representing WOKINGHAM Rural District :

C. A. Mason, Esq., "The Elms," Grazeley, near Reading.
 F. T. Lee, Esq., "Sandford," Lodge Road, Hurst.
 W. H. Geary, Esq., Red House, Lower Earley, nr. Reading.

Clerk to the Joint Committee :

H. E. Davies, Esq., Guildhall, Maidenhead. (Tel. 64).

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health :

JAMES J. PATERSON, M.D. (Lond.), B.Sc., D.P.H. ; Member of the Royal College of Surgeons (Eng.) ; Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians (Lond.) ; Fellow of the Society of Medical Officers of Health. Date of appointment, 1st April, 1911.

Office :—Guildhall, Maidenhead.

Telephone, Maidenhead 549.

Sanitary Inspectors and Assistants, 1938 :

MAIDENHEAD U.D.

W. E. HARDING (Cert.) R.S.I., Meat and Food Cert., Sanitary Inspector, from 1st April, 1910.

Assistants to Sanitary Inspector : D. Wilson-Jones, from 11th February, 1935 and G. Penford from 4th February, 1936.

Clerk : Miss W. Ellis, from 6th November, 1937.

Office : Guildhall, Maidenhead. Telephone, Maidenhead 549.

WOKINGHAM U.D.

R. R. HOLE. (Cert) R.S.I. Chartered Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector, from 25th April, 1938.

Additional Sanitary Inspector : A. H. Newport, (Cert) R.S.I., Meat and Other Foods Cert., from 5th March, 1936.

Two Clerical Assistants for combined office.

Office : Town Hall, Wokingham.

Telephone : Wokingham 323.

COOKHAM R.D.

J. H. JOYNT (Cert.) R.S.I. and S.I.E.B., Meat and Food Cert.,
Sanitary Inspector and Building Surveyor from 1st
July, 1934.

First Assistant : A. Swan, from 19th November, 1934.

Second Assistant : L. C. Stewart, from 18th November, 1935.

Office : 38A, High Street, Maidenhead.

Telephone : Maidenhead 1590.

EASTHAMPSTEAD R.D.

H. CHARLESWORTH (Cert.) R.S.I. and S.I.E.B., Meat and
Other Foods Cert., Sanitary Inspector and Building
Surveyor, from 1st June, 1934.

A. FURNISS (Cert.) R.S.I. and S.I.E.B., Meat and Other
Foods Cert., Second Sanitary Inspector, etc., from 1st
March, 1937.

A. E. NIXON (Cert.) R.S.I. and S.I.E.B., Third Sanitary
Inspector, etc., from 8th February, 1937.

Clerk : R. J. Guy, from 21st October, 1935.

Office : Council Offices, Church Road, Bracknell.

Telephone : Bracknell 500.

WINDSOR R.D.

W. H. ROWSELL (Cert.) R.S.I. and S.I.E.B., Meat and Other
Foods Cert., Sanitary Inspector and Building Surveyor,
from 1st April, 1937.

Address : West Lodge, Heather Drive, Sunningdale.

Telephone : Ascot 663.

WOKINGHAM R.D.

W. L. LONGHURST (Cert.) R.S.I., Meat and Other Foods Cert.,
Sanitary Inspector.

D. EVANS (Cert.) R.S.I. and S.I.E.B., Meat and Other Foods
Cert., Second Sanitary Inspector, from 3rd March, 1937.

Student Assistant : Wm. K. Manifould, from November
19th, 1934.

Office : Board Room, Barkham Road, Wokingham.

Telephone : Wokingham 264.

LABORATORIES AND ARRANGEMENTS FOR EXAMINATION OF MORBID AND OTHER SPECIMENS.

By an arrangement with The Clinical Research Association, Ltd., Watergate House, York Buildings, Adelphi, London, W.C.2, every medical practitioner practising in the East Berks Districts is provided with outfits for taking and transmitting to the above-named Association, Swabs for Diphtheria, Sputum for Tubercle and Blood for Typhoid or Enteric Fever. The cost of examination and report (of which a duplicate is sent to the Medical Officer of Health) is defrayed by the Local Authority of the District wherein the patient resides.

Examination of other morbid materials may be arranged for, and further information or outfits supplied on application to: The Medical Officer of Health, Guildhall, Maidenhead.

Samples of water from public or private houses, both for chemical and bacterial examination, are sent either to the above-named Association or to the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene, 23, Queen Square, London, W.C.1.

Samples of milk, both formal and informal, are taken by the County Police and submitted to the County Analyst for report. Unofficial samples in addition are taken in Maidenhead and examined by the Medical Officer of Health and occasionally special samples are sent to the National Institute for Research in Dairying, at Shinfield, near Reading. *

Samples of Food and Drugs are taken by Inspectors of the County Weights and Measures Department.

An account of the work done under this heading is given for each District in paragraph 31.

Meat and carcasses of slaughtered animals are examined locally by the Sanitary Inspectors who are qualified by examination to act as Inspectors of Meat, etc. (see paragraph 30).

TERMINAL DISINFECTION.

Terminal disinfection, i.e., disinfection of premises, clothing, etc., after removal to hospital, recovery or death of a patient suffering from a notifiable infectious disease is carried out in a modified form in all Districts by the Sanitary Inspector or an assistant acting on his behalf, the usual procedure being by spraying with diluted Formalin Solution, or by a Formalin tablet vaporising lamp. In special cases bedding, clothing, etc., are removed to the Borough Isolation Hospital, Maidenhead, to be treated in the steam disinfector. Occasionally, upon the request of the householder or the doctor in attendance disinfection is carried out after other (non-notifiable) diseases such as Cancer. The cost of this process is borne by the District Council concerned, but subsequent work such as stripping, cleansing, and re-decorating the room occupied by the patient is borne by the owner or occupier.

General Hospitals.

The General Hospitals available for patients residing in the East Berks Districts include :—

The Maidenhead Hospital, Maidenhead (Tel. 1361) for Borough of Maidenhead and Cookham Rural District.

King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor (Tel. 883) for Windsor Rural District and portions of Easthampstead Rural District.

The Royal Berks Hospital, Reading (Tel. 2231) for Borough of Wokingham, Wokingham Rural District and portions of Easthampstead Rural District.

In addition there are the Public Assistance Institutions (County Hospitals) situated at Maidenhead, Wokingham and Old Windsor.

Isolation Hospitals.

BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL, St. Mark's Road, Maidenhead, for Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and other infectious diseases. Available for all East Berks Districts.

Matron :—Miss T. F. Sephton.

Telephone, Maidenhead 482.

In the Report for 1934 (pages 10—11) an account was given of the Scheme formulated by the Berks County Council, in reviewing the Isolation Hospital accommodation in East Berks, under powers conferred by Sec. 63 of the Local Government Act, 1929, also of the consequent alteration in the agreements made by the Maidenhead Corporation (Owners of the Hospital) with the Councils of the respective Districts and with Windsor Urban District for the reception of cases.

The official accommodation now is :—

Diphtheria Cases.—22 beds in Main Wards and Side Wards with 3 or 4 beds in Room Upstairs available for convalescent cases.

Scarlet Fever Cases.—16 beds in Main Wards with 3 or 4 additional beds for convalescents in Room Upstairs.

Cubicle Block.—6 single-bed wards and 2 two-bed wards, total 10 beds.

Grand total of beds—48.

THE SMALLPOX HOSPITAL belonging to Windsor R.D. on the Ham Island, Old Windsor, has now been abandoned as accommodation has now been provided at the new Smallpox Hospital, Reading. The same remark applies to the nucleus Smallpox Hospital at Barkham Ride, belonging to the Wokingham District and the Hospital Tents stored at Maidenhead. (See Report 1934, page 11, for details.)

Treatment Clinics.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

MAIDENHEAD.

An Ante-natal Clinic, in connection with the Maidenhead Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, is held at the Maternity Home, 5, Castle Hill, Maidenhead, every Wednesday at 2.15 p.m. Medical Attendant :—E. Mary Bell, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., who was formerly Hon. Assist. Physician and Anaesthetist at the Birkenhead and Wirral Children's Hospital.

WOKINGHAM.

At the Memorial Clinic, Denmark Street, Wokingham, on the 2nd Thursday of the month. Medical Attendant :—Dr. Kempton.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINICS.

Orthopaedic Clinics, branches of the Wingfield-Morris Orthopaedic Hospital, Oxford, are held at the following centres :

MAIDENHEAD.

The Hospital, St. Luke's Road, on Fridays, at 2 p.m.

SANDHURST.

Mission Room, Branksome Hill Road, on Mondays, at 1.30 p.m.

WOKINGHAM.

The Memorial Hall, Denmark Street, on Fridays, at 2 p.m.

The branches at King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor, at The Royal Berks Hospital, Reading, and at Victoria Hall, Greys Road, Henley, are also available for patients in the East Berks Districts.

SCHOOL CLINICS.

MAIDENHEAD.

Dental. Town Hall every Tuesday and Wednesday at 9.30 a.m. and at 2 p.m., also Monday at 2 p.m. except on the fourth Monday of the month.

Eye. Town Hall every second and fourth Thursday of the month at 2.15 p.m. Extra Clinics by arrangement.

Minor Ailments. Town Hall at 10 a.m. every morning except Wednesdays.

Nose, Ear and Throat. Maidenhead Hospital, on Tuesdays, at 2 p.m.

Orthopaedic. Maidenhead Hospital (Out-Patients' Department) every Friday at 2 p.m. Remedial Exercises on Wednesdays and Fridays, at 2 p.m.

Orthoptic (Squint). "The Wilderness," Cookham Road, Thursdays, at 10 a.m.

Ringworm : X-Ray Treatment by arrangement with Dr. D. G. Arthur at 5, North Common Road, Ealing, W.5.

Speech and Breathing Clinic. The Wilderness, Mondays and Thursdays. Mornings 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., afternoons 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Tuberculosis. Town Hall, on the fourth Monday of every month at 1.30 p.m. (Dr. A. D. Kemp, County Tuberculosis Officer.)

The School Clinics enumerated above, with the exception of the Tuberculosis Clinic, are organized and controlled by the Maidenhead Education Authority for children attending the Maidenhead schools only.

OTHER DISTRICTS.

Children attending schools outside the Borough of Maidenhead come under the jurisdiction of the Berks County Education Authority and for them separate Clinics are held at various Centres throughout the County.

TUBERCULOSIS CLINICS.

The County Tuberculosis Officer sees patients at the following stations :

MAIDENHEAD.

2, Park Street (adjoining Town Hall). 4th Mondays,
1—3 p.m.

WOKINGHAM.

Town Hall. 3rd Thursdays, 1—3 p.m.

WINDSOR.

Church Rooms, Church Street. 1st Thursdays, 1—3 p.m.
also at
12, Abbot's Walk, The Forbury, Reading. Every Saturday
10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Specimens of sputum are examined free of charge and outfits supplied on application to

The Tuberculosis Officer,
11, Abbot's Walk,
The Forbury,
Reading.

OTHER CLINICS.

The V.D. Clinics are held at Reading and Oxford, the days and hours of attendance are :

• Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading.

Men.	Wednesdays ...	2 p.m.
	Saturdays ...	5 p.m.
Women.	Wednesdays ...	5 p.m.
	Saturdays ...	3 p.m.

Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford.

Men.	Wednesdays ...	6 p.m.
	Saturdays ...	3 p.m.
Women	Mondays ...	6 p.m.
	Wednesdays ...	3 p.m.

Specimens for examination may be sent to

The Pathological Laboratory,
Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading.

or

The Pathological Laboratory,
Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford.

Specimens for Wassermann's Test should be sent to the
V.D. Laboratory,

St. Thomas's Hospital, Westminster, S.W.1.

or

The Pathological Laboratory,
Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford.

Nursing Homes.

<i>Name and Address.</i>	<i>Telephone Number.</i>
St. Michael's, Ascot	Ascot 113
The Priory, Ascot	Winkfield Row 67
"Ashingdon," Boyn Hill Avenue, Maidenhead	Maidenhead 1873
"Glenholme," 37, Furze Platt Road, Maidenhead	—
Castle Hill House (Babies' Home) Maidenhead	Maidenhead 1558
Maidenhead Nursing Association, 3-5, Castle Hill	Maidenhead 651
Maidenhead Nursing Home, Ray Mead Road, Maidenhead	Maidenhead 639
"Wayside," Cookham Road, Maidenhead ...	Maidenhead 551
"Oxford Villa," Furze Platt	—
Evelyn Convalescent Home, Wargrave ...	Wargrave 95
Woodclyffe Home, Wargrave	Wargrave 78
New Lodge Clinic, Windsor Forest ...	Winkfield Row 25
"Ellendene," 4, Matthews Green Road, Wokingham	Wokingham 427
St. Ann's Nursing Home, Buckhurst, Nr. Wokingham	—
St. Martin's Home, Sturges Road, Wokingham	Wokingham 322
Winfield, Oxford Road, Wokingham ...	Wokingham 197

Infant Welfare Centres.

Ascot.—Parish Room, King Edward's Road, fortnightly, Wednesday, 2—4 p.m.

Binfield.—Infant Welfare Centre, third Thursday in the month, 2.30—4.30 p.m.

Bracknell.—Victoria Hall, fortnightly, Thursday, 2—4 p.m.

Crowthorne.—Wesleyan School Room, Duke's Ride, second Wednesday in the month, 2.30 p.m.

Finchampstead.—Village Hall, 1st and 2nd Fridays in the month, 2.30 p.m.

Maidenhead.—“The Wilderness,” Cookham Road, Maidenhead, Fridays, 2—4 p.m.

Sandhurst.—Mission Hall, Branksome Hill Road, College Town, third Wednesday in the month, 2.30 p.m.

Sunninghill and South Ascot.—Cordes Hall, fortnightly, Thursday, 2—4 p.m.

Wokingham.—Memorial Hall, Denmark Street, second and fourth Thursdays in the month, 2—4 p.m.

The home visiting in connection with these centres (except Maidenhead) is carried out by the County whole-time Visitors or by the District Nurses. In Maidenhead the visiting is carried out by the Corporation Health Visitors.

Nursing Associations.

Maidenhead and District Nursing Association.—3, Castle Hill, Maidenhead. Telephone, Maidenhead 651.

Ascot and neighbourhood.—Royal Victoria Cottage Nursing Home. —South Ascot. Telephone, Ascot 35.

Arborfield and Shinfield.—Hon. Sec. Miss Jervoise, Targett's Farm, Arborfield. Nurse Hedges, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Binfield.—Hon. Sec. Miss Bayne Jardine, "Crix," Binfield. Nurse Williamson, S.R.N., S.C.M., ex-Queen's Nurse.

Bracknell, Easthampstead and Warfield.—Hon. Sec. Mrs. Barnett, Farley Moor, Binfield. Nurse Dundon, Certified Midwife. Nurse Whitlock, General trained.

Bray and Holyport.—Hon. Sec. Miss Thompson, "Sunnyside," Holyport. Nurse Webb, District trained, S.C.M.

Cookham and Cookham Dean.—Hon. Sec. Mrs. Whitehouse, White-ways, Cookham. Nurse Parker, S.C.M. (District Trained).

Crazies Hill, Remenham and Hurley.—Hon. Sec. Mrs. Eric Noble, Park Place, Henley. Nurse Sage, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Crowthorne, Sandhurst and St. Sebastian.—Hon. Sec. Miss Monck, Aldworth, Crowthorne. Miss Munro, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse. Miss Macdonald, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse.

Finchampstead and Barkham.—Hon. Sec. Mrs. Bannatyne, Avenue Lodge, Crowthorne. Nurse Watkins, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Hurst, Bearwood and Winnersh.—Hon. Sec. Mrs. Wilkin, "Buttercups," Hurst. Nurse Krauss, S.C.M.

Littlewick and Burchetts Green.—Hon. Sec. Mrs. de Goldschmidt, Lane End, Burchetts Green. Nurse Douglas-Abbot, District trained, S.C.M.

Old Windsor.—Hon. Sec. Mrs. Palmer, General Stores, Old Windsor.
Nurse Tuck, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Shottesbrooke and White Waltham.—Hon. Sec. Mrs. Neil, Shottesbrooke. Nurse Wainwright, District trained, S.C.M.

Sonning, Woodley and Sandford.—Hon. Sec. Miss Bullock-Webster, Grove Cottage, Sonning. Nurse Rostron, S.C.M.

Swallowfield, Farley Hill, Beech Hill and Spencers Wood.—Hon. Sec. Miss Allfrey, Farley Castle. Nurse Pike, District trained, S.C.M.

Twyford and Ruscombe.—Hon. Sec. Mrs. Newberry, London Road, Twyford. Mrs. Fisher, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse.

Wargrave and Knowl Hill.—Hon. Sec. Miss N. Huggins, Highcockett, Wargrave. Miss Cameron, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse.

List of Midwives Practising

IN

East Berks United Sanitary Districts.

Armitage, M.	...	3, Castle Hill, Maidenhead.
Baker, D. E.	...	Nurses' House, Grazeley.
Bond, V. L.	...	3, Castle Hill, Maidenhead.
Boydell, M.	...	3, Castle Hill, Maidenhead.
Brett, E.	...	3, Castle Hill, Maidenhead.
Cameron, O. I.	...	"Elmfield," Hare Hatch, Twyford.
Campbell, M. W.	...	"Ashingdon," Boyn Hill Avenue, Maidenhead.
Douglas-Abbott, G.	...	"Shaston," Bath Road, Littlewick Green.
Dundon, M.	...	3, Victoria Road, Bracknell.
Fisher, M.	...	Glen Rhyl, Ruscombe Lane, Twyford.
Glover, D. E. M.	...	87, Pinkneys Road, Maidenhead.
Grigaitis, A.	...	3, Castle Hill, Maidenhead.
Hedges, H.	...	School Green, Shinfield.
John, E. M.	...	Royal Victoria Nursing Home, South Ascot.
Krauss, E.	...	Watmore Lane, Winnersh.
Macdonald, F. M.	...	"Weeholme," Sandhurst.
Magee, E. J.	...	Royal Victoria Nursing Home, South Ascot.
McCaubrey, A.	...	"Maybury," Raymead Road, Maidenhead.
Mitchell, S. M. E.	...	1, College Road, Maidenhead.
Munro, M. E.	...	"St. Sebastian," near Wokingham.
Pantoll, A. M. M.	...	3, Castle Hill, Maidenhead.
Parker, A. S.	...	4, Grahams Road, Cookham Rise.
Peel, E. B.	...	Royal Victoria Nursing Home, South Ascot.
Pike, E.	...	The Nurse's Bungalow, Spencers Wood.
Slocombe, E. M.	...	3, Castle Hill, Maidenhead.
Webb, M.	...	"Warboro," Holyport Road, Bray.
Wright, A. K.	...	"Maybury," Raymead Road, Maidenhead.

Rance, A.	...	...	20, Grenfell Road, Maidenhead.
Rostron, S. J.	...	...	"Peel Cottage," Pound Lane, Sonning.
Sage, G.	...	...	Remenham Hill, near Henley.
Sanderoff, A. K.	...	...	"Winfield," Oxford Road, Wokingham.
Sartain, M. M.	...	...	Kintbury House, St. Luke's Road, Old Windsor.
Stone, H. E.	...	...	Waltham St. Lawrence.
Talbot, E. I.	...	...	"Brynmill," Easthampstead Road, Wokingham.
Tuck, M.	...	...	The Bungalow, Church Road, Old Windsor.
Wainwright, F.	...	...	"Netherclift," White Waltham.
Watkins, G. E.	...	...	The Cottage, Finchampstead.
Wheeler, N. C.	...	...	3, Salcombe Drive, Earley.
Williamson, E.	...	...	2, Stanley Villas, Forest Road, Binfield.

The following, although not resident, take cases in these districts :

Attfield, B. M.	...	...	114, Dedworth Road, Windsor
Auton, M. A.	...	...	7, Abbot's Walk, Reading.
George, M.	...	...	7, Abbot's Walk, Reading.
Goodenough, B. E.	...	...	95, King's Road, Windsor.
Higby, M. A. E.	...	...	Riley Nurses Home, Marlow.
Hopper, I.	...	...	7, Abbots Walk, Reading.
Maskery, G. J.	...	...	42, Watchetts Road, Camberley.
Rawsthorne, M. A.	...	...	Riley Nurses Home, Marlow.
Robinson, W. N.	...	...	30, King's Road, Windsor.
Walters, M.	...	...	15, Queen's Road, Windsor.
Ward, G. E.	...	...	"Swallowfield," Slough Road, Datchet.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR ABNORMAL CONDITIONS ASSOCIATED WITH PREGNANCY.

The County Medical Officer has made arrangements by which any woman who needs treatment in hospital on account of abnormal conditions associated with pregnancy or parturition may obtain such treatment at the Royal Berks Hospital, Reading, or the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, or the King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor.

Transport by ambulance will also be provided if the doctor in attendance is prepared to certify that such is necessary in the interests of the patient.

In cases of emergency application for admission, ambulance, etc., should be made directly to the hospital by the doctor in attendance on the patient, but in less urgent circumstances it is advisable to arrange for the patient to attend as an out-patient for preliminary examination at the Hospital.

Alternatively, one or other of the Consultants whose names, addresses and telephone numbers are given in a succeeding paragraph may be called in consultation at the patient's home, and if any bacteriological examination is required in consequence of that consultation the cost will be defrayed by the County Council.

These arrangements hold good throughout the East Berks Districts with the exception of Maidenhead Borough where the following Scheme for ante-natal examination was inaugurated on the 1st April, 1936 :—

SCHEME FOR ANTE-NATAL SERVICE.

(BOROUGH OF MAIDENHEAD).

All expectant mothers who are *not* insured under the National Insurance Scheme and who engage with a midwife for the confinement are eligible for ante-natal examination either at the Clinic, 5, Castle Hill, on Wednesdays at 2.30 p.m., or by any of the local doctors whom they may choose, the cost being defrayed by the Local Authority.

The *first* examination should be as early as possible and not later than the *beginning* of the 7th month of pregnancy.

The *last* examination should be during the last month of pregnancy.

Other intermediate examinations may be made at the discretion of the examining doctor.

The examination may take place at the Clinic, 5, Castle Hill (by arrangement with the Matron), *or* at the Doctor's Surgery, *or* at the patient's home.

A midwife, on engagement, should explain the Scheme and advise such examination.

The expectant mother has free choice of doctor on the understanding that the same doctor will be called in should the midwife send for medical aid during the confinement.

The midwife should arrange with the doctor chosen for the examination and be present at the time.

It is to be noted that the midwife is not hereby relieved from the ante-natal duties set out in Section E (pages 34-39) of the Rules of the Central Midwives Board (1934 Edition).

If ante-natal examination is refused, the fact should be notified to the Medical Officer of Health by the midwife.

The doctor who makes the examination is required to fill in the details contained in the Report Sheet and return the same to the Medical Officer of Health.

The Doctor is requested to retain the Report Sheet until after the confinement and to add a supplementary note stating whether called to assist or not. He is also requested to indicate in his Report whether :—

- (1) Case appears to be normal and may be left to the midwife to deliver.
- (2) Case is *not* normal and that
 - (a) a doctor should be in attendance at confinement,
 - or* (b) the case should be sent to a Hospital or similar institution for confinement,
 - or* (c) the advice of a Consultant Obstetrician is required.

(3) Further examination is necessary.

In the event of special arrangements being required, e.g., under 2 (b) or 2 (c), the doctor should communicate immediately with the Medical Officer of Health.

The fees payable to the doctor are :—

(1) *In respect of non-insured persons* (Non-panel patients) for first examination and report—7s. 6d.

(2) For any subsequent examination and report upon the same person—5s. 0d.

(3) *In respect of insured persons* (Panel patients), for copy of similar notes or recommendations made in the course of an ante-natal examination—2s. 6d.

(4) Compensatory fee payable to midwife in respect of a case engaged by her and taken out of her practice as a result of this scheme, e.g., under 2 (a) or 2 (b)—10s. 0d.

POST-NATAL SERVICE.

In June, 1937, the local medical practitioners were notified that the Local Authority had resolved to extend the scope of the original scheme so as to include post-natal examinations. These examinations are to be conducted upon the same terms and conditions as for ante-natal examinations in all cases where the doctor chosen by the patient is of the opinion that such further examination is necessary or desirable and the findings to be endorsed on the original forms.

CONSULTANTS.

The following consultants have been retained by the Berks County Council and are available for cases of the nature specified, in all parts of the Combined Districts except Maidenhead, where application should be made to the Medical Officer of Health.

FOR PUERPERAL FEVER and any other serious complication associated with pregnancy :

G. O. Lambert, M.D., B.Ch., 9, Eldon Square, Reading.
(Tel. 3958).

C. B. Baxter, M.B., F.R.C.S., 26, Bath Road, Reading.
(Tel. 4636.)

F. G. Proudfoot, M.D., C.M., 43, St. Giles, Oxford. (Tel. 2105.)

W. D. Sturrock, M.D., B.Ch., 32, Holywell, Oxford.
(Tel. 2629.)

J. H. Spence, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.Ch., 60, Banbury Road, Oxford. (Tel. 3274).

D. M. W. Maxwell, M.B., F.R.C.S., Eton. (Tel. Windsor 24)

For MAIDENHEAD, the corresponding Consultants are :—

C. M. Gwillim, M.D., F.R.C.S., 82, Wimpole Street, W.1.
(Tel. Welbeck 2405.)

D. M. W. Maxwell, 22, High Street, Eton, Bucks. (Tel. Windsor 24.)

FOR CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

J. Mills, M.D., Ch.B., Pathological Laboratory, Royal Berkshire Hospital, Reading. (Tel. Reading 2231.)

During office hours a request for Dr. Mill's attendance should be made to the County Medical Officer of Health (Tel. Reading 3081) and not directly to Dr. Mills.

COUNTY VETERINARY INSPECTOR.

R. M. Davidson, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., 46a, West Street, Reading.
(Tel. Reading 2974.)

The services of this Veterinary Inspector for the purposes of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, may be obtained on application to the County Medical Officer, 11, Abbot's Walk, The Forbury, Reading. (Tel. Reading 3081.)

An Order has been made by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries bringing into operation on the 1st April, 1938, the provisions of Part IV (Diseases of Animals) of the Agriculture Act, 1937, which, inter alia, transfers the functions of Veterinary Inspectors and Veterinary Officers of Local Authorities to Veterinary Inspectors appointed by the Minister. The whole-time Veterinary Officers of the Council have been transferred to the Ministry as from 1st April, 1938, and Mr. R. M. Davidson, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., who was County Veterinary Officer prior to the 1st April, has been appointed by the Ministry as a Divisional Inspector with offices at 46A, West Street, Reading. (Telephone Reading 2974.)

PUBLIC ANALYST (FOR THE COUNTY).

J. THOMPSON, PH.D., F.I.C.,

Reading University.

CERTIFYING FACTORY SURGEONS.

The following is a List of the Certifying Factory Surgeons for the undermentioned Districts :—

MAIDENHEAD URBAN.

Dr. O. P. Frank, Craufurd House, Maidenhead.

WOKINGHAM URBAN.

Dr. E. F. Smith, 1, Broad Street, Wokingham.

COOKHAM RURAL.

Except for the Civil Parishes of Bisham and Hurley.

Dr. O. P. Frank, Craufurd House, Maidenhead.

The Civil Parishes of Bisham and Hurley.

Dr. P. C. Parr, Quarry House, Marlow.

EASTHAMPSTEAD RURAL.

The Civil Parishes of Binfield, Crowthorne and Sandhurst.

Dr. E. F. Smith, 1, Broad Street, Wokingham.

The Civil Parishes of Easthampstead, Warfield and Winkfield.

Dr. R. H. P. Hick, Larkfield, Bracknell.

WINDSOR RURAL.

The Civil Parishes of Clewer Without and Old Windsor.

Dr. A. D. Crofts, Old Institute House, Sheet Street, Windsor.

The Civil Parishes of Sunningdale and Sunninghill.

Dr. J. M. Duncan, Murtle, Sunninghill.

WOKINGHAM RURAL.

The Civil Parishes of Earley, Shinfield and Swallowfield.

Dr. Franklin Cox, 163, King's Road, Reading.

The Civil Parishes of Remenham, Ruscombe, St. Nicholas Hurst, Sandford and Woodley, Sonning, Twyford and Wargrave.

Dr. L. G. H. Furber, Twyford.

The Civil Parishes of Arborfield, Barkham, Finchampstead, Newland, Winnersh, and Wokingham Without.

Dr. E. F. Smith, 1, Broad Street, Wokingham.

The Address of the local H.M. Inspector of Factories is :

7, Castle Street,

Reading. (*Tel.* Reading 3646.)

LIST OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE MEDICAL OFFICERS AND PUBLIC VACCINATORS.

BOROUGH OF MAIDENHEAD.

Dr. O. P. Frank,
Craufurd House, Maidenhead.

Medical Officer to Public Assistance Institution :

Dr. W. J. F. Symons,
9, Castle Hill, Maidenhead.

BOROUGH OF WOKINGHAM.

Dr. Ralph Rose, 10, Crescent Road, Wokingham, also
Medical Officer to Public Assistance Institution.

RURAL DISTRICT OF COOKHAM.

For the Parishes of Bray and Cookham.

Dr. O. P. Frank, Craufurd House, Maidenhead.

For the Parish of Bisham.

Dr. F. H. P. Wills, "The Old House," Great Marlow,
Bucks.

For the Parish of Hurley.

Dr. F. C. Young, "Meadowside," Twyford.

For the Parish of Waltham St. Lawrence.

Dr. J. McCrea, "Lisna," Wargrave.

RURAL DISTRICT OF EASTHAMPSTEAD.

For the Parishes of Easthampstead, Warfield and part of
Winkfield (Bracknell).

Dr. R. H. R. Hick, "Larkfield," Bracknell,
also Medical Officer to Public Assistance Institution.

For the Parish of Winkfield (except village of Bracknell).

Dr. J. A. Vernon, "Firlands," Ascot.

For the Parish of Binfield.

Dr. L. Jacob, "Bracondale," Popeswood, Bracknell.

For the Parish of Crowthorne.

Dr. E. F. Chapman, "Quatre Bras," Crowthorne.

For the Parish of Sandhurst.

Dr. C. H. Nash, "St. Michael's Cottage," Sandhurst.

RURAL DISTRICT OF WINDSOR

For the Parish of Old Windsor.

Dr. A. G. Osborne, 14, Sheet Street, Windsor.

Dr. J. W. Bird, D.S.O., High Street, Egham, Medical
Officer to Public Assistance Institution, Old Windsor.

For the Parish of Sunningdale.

Dr. J. Matthews-Duncan, "Murtle," Sunninghill.

For the Parish of Sunninghill.

Dr. J. Matthews-Duncan, "Murtle," Sunninghill.

RURAL DISTRICT OF WOKINGHAM.

For the Parishes of Arborfield, Barkham, Finchampstead,
Newland, Winnersh and Wokingham Without.

Dr. Ralph Rose, "Nursted," South Drive, Wokingham.

For the Parishes of Earley, Sonning, Woodley and Sandford.

Dr. Wm. N. May, "The White House," Sonning.

For the Parishes of Shinfield and Swallowfield.

Dr. G. Halpin, "Swallowfield Grange," near Reading.

For the Parishes of Twyford, Ruscombe and St. Nicholas
Hurst.

Dr. F. C. Young, "Meadowside," Twyford.

For the Parishes of Wargrave and Remenham.

Dr. J. McCrea, "Lisna," Wargrave.

Maidenhead

Urban Sanitary District.

SECTION A.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres), 1934, before extension	...	...	...	2,124
Area (in acres), 1935, after extension	...	...	...	4,970
Population (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	17,520
Population (estimated for 1937)	...	...	...	23,010
Number of inhabited houses (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	4,163
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	4,506
Number of habitable houses according to Rate Book, 1st April, 1938	...	...	...	6,726
Average Persons per house	...	...	...	3.42
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1938	...	...	...	£204,607
Sum represented by penny Rate, ditto	...	...	...	£790
Outstanding Loans at 31st March, 1937 :	£	s.	d.	
Education	...	...	...	28,994 9 1
Electricity	...	...	...	67,057 11 9
Housing	...	...	...	251,477 1 6
General	...	...	...	81,346 12 5
				£428,875 14 9

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1937.

		<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Birth Rate.</i>
Live	Legitimate	... 275	157	118	} 13.04
Births	Illegitimate	... 25	13	12	
	Totals	... 300	170	130	

MAIDENHEAD URBAN DISTRICT							<i>Rate per 1,000 total births.</i>
Still Births	...	...	...	14	8	6	44.59
(1.F. illeg.)							<i>Crude Death Rate</i>
Deaths	...	...	...	305	139	166	13.25
Percentage of deaths occurring in Public Institutions, Hospitals and Nursing Homes—42.6.							
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth				{ from puerperal sepsis ...		0	
				{ other puerperal causes		0	
Rate per 1,000 registered births— <i>Nil.</i>							

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	30.00
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	29.09
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	40.00
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	1

There has been no unusual or excessive mortality during the year and no noteworthy causes of sickness or invalidity arising out of occupation or environment.

3. POPULATION.

Comments on the population of Maidenhead Urban District appeared in the corresponding paragraph of the Report for 1932 and there is no need for repetition.

The following are the figures relating to the growth of the population at fixed periods since the beginning of the present century.

Population enumerated in Census,	1901	...	...	12,980
„ „ „ „	1911	...	...	15,219
„ „ „ „	1921	...	...	16,730
„ „ „ „	1931	...	...	17,520
„ estimated by Registrar-General for :				
„ „ „ „	1932	...	...	17,630
„ „ „ „	1933	...	...	17,690
„ „ „ „	1934	...	...	21,707
„ „ „ „	1935	...	...	23,110
„ „ „ „	1936	...	...	23,020
„ „ „ „	1937	...	...	23,010

On the 1st April, 1934, a considerable portion of the Cookham Rural District was added to Maidenhead Urban District. The population in the added area was estimated at 5,927 persons. The figure given above for the population of Maidenhead in 1934 represents the average population for that year.

4. BIRTHS.

After correction for residents and non-residents, the net number of Births (live and still) attributed to this District is 314. Of these, 14 were still births and 25 or 8.28 per cent. illegitimate. In the previous year there were 14 illegitimate births giving a percentage of 4.28, and 15 still births.

Calculated per thousand of population the Birth Rate works out at 13.04, as compared with 13.55 in the previous year, and an average for ten years of 14.55.

The various particulars in relation to Births are set out below.

Gross number of Births registered locally :—

Legitimate ...	...	...	180	143	323
Illegitimate	...	...	10	15	25
			—	—	—
Total	...		190	158	348
			—	—	—

The Notifications of Births received by the Medical Officer of Health under the Acts of 1907 and 1915 were :—

Notified by Doctors	...	...	...	...	109
„ „ Midwives	...	...	...	...	236
„ „ Others	...	...	...	...	0
					—
					345
					—
Registered but not notified	...	...	...	...	5
Illegitimate births notified	...	...	...	...	14
Still-births notified	...	...	...	...	10
Still-births registered	...	...	...	...	11

Net number of births corrected for residents and non-residents :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	157	118	275
Illegitimate	13	12	25
Still-births (1.F. illegitimate)	8	6	14
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ...	178	136	314
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

5. DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered locally has to be corrected for non-residents who die, for instance, in institutions in the district, and also for residents who die elsewhere. The number so obtained expressed in terms per thousand of the population estimated as at mid-year gives the crude Death Rate. In order to make this strictly comparable with death rates in other districts, a further correction has to be made for “age and sex distribution of the population,” otherwise a residential district with a large proportion of retired elderly people would compare unfavourably with an industrial district where young healthy males preponderate. As explained at length in the Report for 1934 (pages 198–202) this correction is applied by a factor supplied by the Registrar General and the figure so obtained is known as the Standard Death Rate.

The numbers and figures involved in these calculations are as follows :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Registered as having taken place			
in the District	143	176	319
Plus residents dying elsewhere			
(inward transfers)	22	25	47
Minus Non-residents dying in the			
District (outward transfers)	26	35	61
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net numbers	139	166	305
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Deaths in Institutions	...	...	... 130
Inquests ... ..	...	...	... 16
Uncertified ... ..	...	...	... 4

The net number of Deaths attributed to the district for 1937 is 305, which gives a crude Death Rate of 13.25 per 1,000 of estimated population. In the previous year the total was 271 and the crude Death Rate 11.77. The average for the past ten years is 12.07.

The correcting factor as supplied by the Registrar General for this district and explained above is 0.88. The Comparative Death Rate is therefore $13.25 \times 0.88 = 11.66$. In the previous year it was 10.36.

The principal causes of death in this district during the past years are :—

					*				
<i>Disease.</i>					<i>1937</i>	<i>1936</i>	<i>1935</i>	<i>1934</i>	<i>1933</i>
1.	Cancer	...	...	...	39	36	40	47	29
2.	Heart Disease	...	...	...	96	76	72	75	54
3.	Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	24	24	26	29	26
(Pneumonia, Bronchitis, etc.)									
4.	Influenza	...	...	...	16	2	4	6	15
5.	Diseases of the Blood Vessels	...	...	...	35	50	25	23	31
(including Cerebral Hæmorrhage)									
6.	Disease of the Kidneys	...	...	...	8	6	8	6	6
7.	Disease of the Digestive Organs	...	...	...	15	9	7	16	8
8.	Tuberculosis (all forms)	...	...	...	15	12	11	14	11
9.	All other Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	1	3	5	2	3
10.	Suicide	...	...	...	2	3	3	4	2
11.	Accidents, etc.	...	...	...	19	10	15	13	9
12.	Senile Decay	...	...	...	5	1	5	1	7

* Before extension of the Borough.

6. INFANT MORTALITY.

Amongst infants under one year of age there were 9 deaths, as against 12 in the preceding year. These referred to 8 legitimate infants and 1 illegitimate, in addition there were 14 still-births, of which one was illegitimate.

The respective rates work out as follows :—

Infant Mortality Rate (average for past ten years) ...	51.28
All infants per 1,000 live births (1937)	30.00
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	29.09
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	40.00
Still-births per 1,000 total (live and still) births ...	44.59

The cause of, and age at, death of the infants referred to are set out in the following table :—

<i>Cause of Death.</i>	<i>Und. 1 wk.</i>	<i>1-2 wks.</i>	<i>2-3 wks.</i>	<i>3-4 wks.</i>	<i>1-3 mths.</i>	<i>3-6 mths.</i>	<i>6-9 mths.</i>	<i>9-12 mths.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Prematurity	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gastro-enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Operation	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Marasmus (wasting)	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Asthma (spasmodic)	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Cardiac Failure ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Totals ...</i>	3	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	9

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

7. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

As recorded in previous Reports, the Sanitary Staff consists of one whole-time qualified Sanitary Inspector and two student Assistants, one of whom usually qualifies in the course of the year and moves on to another full-time appointment elsewhere. In addition, there is a third student assistant who acts as clerk, a portion of his time being spent in work for the United Districts.

As the clerical work progressively increases year by year, as well as the sanitary work, it has been felt that this scheme of training for young Sanitary Inspectors can no longer be carried out, and that in future at least one fully qualified second Sanitary Inspector will be required permanently and that a competent lady shorthand typist should be employed full-time, for office work only. The latter appointment was made in September, 1937, and further student assistants will not be employed after the two at present in training have gained their qualifying certificate.

The remarks as to the inadequacy of the office accommodation, and more especially the want of a private office for interviews, etc., for the Chief Sanitary Inspector, which were published in the Report for 1935 (page 36), can only be repeated with added emphasis for 1937-38.

8. LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

Upon the extension of the Borough in 1934, certain of the Bye-laws, Regulations, etc., previously in force automatically lapsed, hence the list which originally appeared in the Survey Report of 1925 and referred to from time to time has become obsolete, also the coming in force of the new Public Health Act (1936) on the 1st October, 1937, caused such sections of the Adoptive Acts as had been adopted to be superseded.

On the advice of the Minister of Health, the Local Authority applied for re-instatement for the extended district only of such Byelaws, etc., as had proved of value or whose provisions were not covered by other legislation, and a list of these is appended. With regard to the adopted sections of the Adoptive Acts, these also are enumerated for the purpose of permanent record since the corresponding sections in the new Act are applicable only if those which they supersede had been previously adopted.

ADOPTIVE ACTS AND SECTIONS.

Baths and Wash-houses Act, 1864—1899.

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, Part III only.

Private Street Works Act, 1892.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, the following parts and sections: Parts II, III, IV (except Section 61), V, VI, Part VII Sections 79, 81 and 85. Part VIII (Fire Brigade) and Part X.

BYELAWS.

Byelaws relating to :—

Good Rule and Government (Street Noises, Nuisances, etc.), made 30th May, 1916, and extended to cover wireless loudspeakers, 26th May, 1931, also to cover riding bicycles on footpaths, 2nd February, 1936.

Employment of Children. Approved 1935.

Public Libraries. Confirmed by Board of Education, 17th May, 1935.

Advertisement Hoardings, etc. (Under Advertisements (Regulation) Acts, 1907 and 1935). Confirmed by Home Secretary, 20th May, 1936.

Tents, Vans and Sheds used for human habitation. Confirmed by Minister of Health, 1936.

Common Lodging Houses. Confirmed by Minister of Health, 1936.

New Streets and Buildings. Confirmed by Minister of Health, 17th February, 1936.

REGULATIONS.

Regulations as to Connections of Private Drains to Public Sewers (under Public Health Act, 1875). Section 21 made in 1896.

Regulations as to Underground Rooms. Made 24th May, 1937.

ORDERS.

In June, 1914, the Local Authority passed a resolution to put in force an Order under Section 112 of the Public Health Act, 1875, as amended by Section 51 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, by which the following trades were declared to be Offensive Trades when carried on within the Borough, namely, Gut-scraper, Rag and Bone Dealer and Fish-fryer.

This Order was confirmed by the Local Government Board on the 24th August, 1914.

9. LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The laboratory facilities are the same for this as for the other Districts in the combination and are described under the appropriate heading in the Preface, where a list of Special Clinics, Consultants, etc., will also be found.

A statement of specimens examined, analyses made, etc., is given in Section E, paragraph 31, under the heading Analyses, Adulteration, etc.

10. AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The Town Council operate an Ambulance Service using two Motor Ambulances, which are available at any time for use in Maidenhead and the surrounding District.

No charge is made for its use in cases of accident or sickness within the combined areas of the Borough and the Cookham Rural District, but for journeys outside these a fee of 5s. or more according to length of journey is payable.

The journeys made during the past year were :—

<i>Quarter ended.</i>				<i>Accident.</i>	<i>Other.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
March 31st, 1937	...	...		18	135	153
June 30th	„	...	...	12	130	142
Sept. 30th	„	...	...	20	152	172
Dec. 31st	„	...	...	17	156	173
				—	—	—
				67	573	640
				—	—	—

The Isolation Hospital Ambulance is available for all cases of infectious disease, no charge being made for patients brought to the Borough Isolation Hospital.

11. HOSPITALS AND NURSING HOMES.

The Hospitals available for the inhabitants of this district include :
 The Maidenhead General Hospital (Tel. M'head 1362) ... 56 beds.
 The Public Assistance Institution (Tel. M'head 305) ... 90 beds.
 The Borough Isolation Hospital (Tel. M'head 482) ... 48 beds.

The General and Special Hospitals in Reading, Windsor and London are also used to a considerable extent.

The following particulars relating to the Maidenhead General Hospital are abstracted from the 58th Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1937 :—

MAIDENHEAD HOSPITAL.								
IN-PATIENTS.							1936	1937
1.	Total number of available beds on December							
	31st	...	...	...	...	...	56	56
2.	Average number of beds available during the							
	year	...	...	...	...	...	55.02	55
3.	Average number of patients resident daily							
	throughout the year	...	...	...	...	...	44.84	47
4.	Number of In-patients in the Hospital on 1st							
	January	...	...	...	...	...	62	39
5.	Number of In-patients admitted during the							
	year	...	...	...	...	...	903	1020
6.	Number of In-patients in Hospital on 31st							
	December	...	...	...	...	...	34	40
7.	Average number of days each patient was							
	resident	...	...	...	...	...	17.6	16.44
8.	Number of Patients admitted and discharged							
	who were resident for :—							
	i.	only 1 day	...	...	...	...	46	83
	ii.	2 or 3 days	...	...	...	...	104	186
9.	Average daily cost per In-patient							
			...	...	...	...	9/5½	9/6

OUT-PATIENTS.

	1936	1937
1. Total number of new Out-patients	2,291	2,830
2. „ „ „ Out-patient Attendances ...	9,400	10,447
3. Average cost of each Out-patient attendance	1s. 11.55d.	2s. 7.61d.
4. Average total cost of each Out-patient ...	8s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.	9s. 9.11d.
Number of Private Ward Patients	130	122
„ „ Operations (General Anæsthetics) ...	599	535
„ „ Dental Anæsthetics, Out-patient Departments	678	806
„ „ Minor Operations, Out-patient Department	209	217
„ „ X-Ray Examinations	1,302	1,437
Road Traffic Accident In-patients	54	40
Ophthalmic patients	1,010	1,700
Ear, Nose and Throat Patients	—	244

HOSPITAL CONTRIBUTORY SCHEME.

The position at the end of 1937 with regard to the Contributory Scheme, of which the Organiser is Captain R. M. Guthrie, Maidenhead Hospital, is as follows :—

New members enrolled	2,098
Lapsed members rejoined	238
<hr/>	
Total	2,336
<hr/>	

Members' contributions were increased by £286 5s. 2d. over those of the previous year.

There were 2,450 members who received treatment at the Maidenhead and its associated Hospitals, 592 as In-patients and 1,858 through the Out-patients departments, the total number of days for In-patients being 9,893 and the attendances for Out-patients totalling 5,578, included in which were :—

Ophthalmic	306
Dental	368
X-Ray	388

In addition to the above, payments were made to 40 London and Provincial Hospitals in respect of treatment given to members in benefit. The number of members who received treatment at these London and Provincial Hospitals was 306, of which 140 were In-patients and 166 Out-patients, the total number of In-patient days being 3,217.

BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Particulars relating to the Isolation Hospital are as follows :—

ADMISSIONS.

The cases admitted during the year 1937 were :				<i>Other</i>	
<i>District</i>		<i>Scarlet Fever.</i>	<i>Diphtheria.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Maidenhead U.D. ...	...	11	17	13	41
Wokingham U.D. ...	...	16	4	0	20
Cookham R.D. ...	...	4	1	2	7
Easthampstead R.D. ...	...	42	8	3	53
Windsor R.D. ...	...	13	2	0	15
Wokingham R.D. ...	...	14	12	3	29
*Windsor U.D. ...	...	30	19	3	52
Total (1937) ...		130	63	24	217
Total (1936) ...		106	70	0	176

*Including the following cases transferred from King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor :—

<i>Scarlet Fever.</i>	<i>Diphtheria.</i>	<i>Other</i>	
		<i>Cases.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
5	12	2	19

ACCOMMODATION.

<i>Diphtheria Block :</i>	<i>Total beds.</i>
Main Wards—20 beds, Side Wards—2 beds ...	22
Upstairs—3 or 4 additional beds available for convalescents.	
<i>Scarlet Fever Block :</i>	
Main Wards—16 beds, Side Wards—0 ...	16
Upstairs—3 or 4 additional beds available for convalescents.	
<i>Cubicle Block :</i>	
6 single bed Wards and 2 two-bed Wards ...	10
Grand Total of all Beds ...	48
	+ 6 or 8

STAFF.

- (1) *Nursing*.—Matron, Deputy-Matron and thirteen permanent nurses. Additional temporary nurses employed as required.
- (2) *Domestic*.—Cook, kitchen maid, three ward maids, 2 housemaids (resident), one daily charwoman (non-resident), two laundresses (non-resident).
- (3) *Out-door*.—One porter, one gardener, one ambulance driver (all non-resident).

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure of the Isolation Hospital, inclusive of capital, for year to 31st March, 1937, was £5,123 17s. 4d., as detailed below, these figures, however, being subject to audit. The average cost per patient, inclusive of capital and loan charges was £27 16s. 11d., there having been 184 admissions during the financial year.

Expenditure for year to 31st March, 1937 :—

Expenditure for year to 31st March, 1937 :—							£	s.	d.
Ambulance	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	16	10
Clothing and Bedding	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	8	8
Disinfectants	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	18	5
Fuel, Light and Cleaning	...	...	...	...	...	...	472	4	7
Furniture and Ironmongery	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	15	0
Medical Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	0	0
Medical Attendance (Consultations, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	11	0
Ditto, Treatment of Cases at other Hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	14	0
Ditto, Analysis fees (Swabs, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	2	2
Medicines and Surgical Dressings	...	...	...	...	...	...	184	12	4
Nursing (including Uniform allowances)	...	...	...	...	...	...	992	0	5
Provisions	...	...	...	...	...	...	726	14	11
Rates, Taxes and Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	...	163	4	10
Repairs and Upkeep of Buildings and Grounds	...	...	...	...	...	...	279	16	6
Telephones	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	17	9
Wages	...	...	...	...	...	...	481	1	11
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	4	7
Superannuation : Employers' Contributions	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	5	11
National Insurance	„	„	...	...	...	...	21	7	7
Loan Charges—Principal	...	...	...	511	12	7			
Interest	...	...	...	583	7	4			
							1094	19	11
							5,015	17	4
Proportion of Cost of New Ambulance	...	...	...	108	0	0			
Total	...			£5123	17	4			

Total for previous year (1936)—£4,566 8s. 8d.

PRIVATE NURSING HOMES.

The following are the Nursing Homes in this District, the Supervising Authority being the Berks County Council.

The Maidenhead and District Maternity Home, Nos.			
3-5, Castle Hill (Tel. 651). Supt. Mrs. Pantoll ...	7	beds.	
The Maidenhead Nursing Home, Raymead Road (Tel. 639). Matron, Miss E. E. Gordon			
9	beds.		
The Wayside Nursing Home, Cookham Road (Tel. 551). Matron, Miss D. Johnstone			
11	beds.		
"Oxford Villa," Furze Platt. Mrs. B. Payne			
4	beds.		
"Glenholme," 37, Furze Platt Road			
3	beds.		
"Ashingdon," Boyn Hill Avenue (Tel. 1873). Mrs. J. F. Campbell			
7	beds.		
Castle Hill House, Babies' Home, St. Mark's Road (Tel. 1558). Mrs. H. E. Beeching			
34	cots.		

12. TREATMENT CLINICS.

The Treatment Clinics operating in Maidenhead and District are :

1. ANTE-NATAL in connection with the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre. Held at 5, Castle Hill, on Wednesdays at 2.15 p.m. Dr. E. Mary Bell in attendance.

2. ORTHOPAEDIC in connection with the Wingfield-Morris Orthopaedic Hospital, Headington, Oxford. Held in the Out-Patients' Department, Maidenhead Hospital, St. Luke's Road, on Fridays at 2 p.m. W. B. Foley, F.R.C.S., in attendance every third Friday in the month.

Remedial Exercises Classes held on Wednesdays and Fridays at 2 p.m. Miss Rita Hale (Certificated Instructress) in attendance.

3. TUBERCULOSIS in connection with the County Tuberculosis Scheme. Held at the Town Hall on the fourth Monday of every month at 7.30 p.m. (Dr. D. Kemp, County Tuberculosis Officer).

4. SCHOOL CLINICS.

Dental.—Town Hall every Tuesday and Wednesday at 9.30 a.m. and at 2 p.m., also Monday at 2 p.m., except on the fourth Monday of the month.

Eye.—Town Hall, every second and fourth Thursday of the month at 2.15 p.m. Extra Clinics by arrangement.

Minor Ailments.—Town Hall at 10 a.m. every morning except Wednesdays.

Nose, Ear and Throat.—Maidenhead Hospital, on Tuesdays, at 2 p.m.

Orthopaedic, Maidenhead Hospital (Out-patients' Department), every Friday at 2 p.m. Remedial Exercises on Wednesdays and Fridays, at 2 p.m.

Orthoptic (Squint) Clinic, at "The Wilderness," Cookham Road, on Thursdays, 10 a.m.

Ringworm : X-Ray Treatment by arrangement with Dr. D. G. Arthur, at 5, North Common Road, Ealing, W.5.

Speech and Breathing Clinic. The Wilderness and at certain Schools, Mondays and Thursdays. Mornings 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., afternoons 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

In addition to these Clinics the Out-patient Special Departments at the Maidenhead General Hospital are also available for Minor Operations and Surgical Treatment, Radio-graphic Examinations, Ophthalmic Treatment, and for affections of the Ear, Nose and Throat. The last-named Department was opened in June, 1937, under the charge of Sir Henry Martyn, F.R.C.S., of Windsor, and has proved both its necessity and success by the fact that 244 patients received treatment up to the end of the year.

Reports upon the Clinics are as follow :—

ANTE AND POST-NATAL CLINICS.

The facilities available for every uninsured expectant mother who is resident in Maidenhead and has engaged with a midwife for attendance at confinement, are described in full in the Preface.

These examinations, in the majority of cases, will take place at the patient's home or at the doctor's surgery, but in order to provide for cases for which no such arrangement can be made as well as for those that do not come within scope of the scheme, the Ante-Natal Clinic previously held at No. 5, Castle Hill, in connection with the Maternity Home is still available. Arrangements for the examination of such cases on Wednesday afternoons may be made with

Dr. E. Mary Bell at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre. Similar facilities are available for Post-Natal examinations.

Since the inauguration of the scheme providing for their examination to be made by the doctor chosen by the patient, the attendances at the Castle Hill Clinic have naturally fallen off considerably, and when the Welfare Centre is accommodated in the proposed new building, this Clinic will be closed.

The attendances at this Clinic in 1936 were 79 and the number of mothers 46, but for the reason explained above these had dropped to 20 and 15 respectively in 1937. On the other hand, 135 mothers were ante-natally examined by local medical practitioners under the provisions of the new scheme. This represents over forty per cent. (41.4%) of the notified births during the year.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

The following information is abstracted from the Report upon the 10th year of work of the local branch Clinics:—

During the year ended 31st December, 1937, there were fifty Clinic meetings on Friday afternoons (from 2 p.m.) in the Out-Patient Rooms of the Maidenhead Hospital.

On Wednesdays, as well as on Fridays, massage and remedial exercises (the latter chiefly for school children) are conducted by Miss Rita Hale, C.S.M.M.G., M.E., L.R.T.

The total number of patients treated during 1937 was 249; total attendances were 1,248; 4 patients were transferred from other Clinics, and 1 transferred away.

The number of patients admitted to the Wingfield-Morris Hospital was 12, and the number discharged 16.

The number of patients on the books at 31st December, 1937, was 156.

TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC.

This is dealt with in the Report of the County Medical Officer.

SCHOOL CLINICS.

These are described in detail in the Report of the School Medical Officer for the year.

13. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The local Maternity and Child Welfare Centre is carried on at "The Wilderness," a large old-fashioned private house situated in Cookham Road near to the Town Hall. The Medical Officer in charge is Dr. E. Mary Bell, who was formerly Hon. Assistant Physician at the Birkenhead and Wirral Children's Hospital, her report for the year 1937 follows :—

REPORT ON MAIDENHEAD INFANT WELFARE CENTRE FOR 1937.

The Maidenhead Infant Welfare Centre is at present badly handicapped by the limited number of rooms and general unsuitability of the premises at "The Wilderness," and considering this, the attendances have been quite satisfactory. The total number of attendances of children during the year was 3,687 and of these 1,824 were under one year of age, and 1,863 were between one and five years of age. First attendances at the Centre were made by 145 babies under one year, and 291 children of one to five years.

Comparing these figures with 1936, there is a considerable increase in the attendance of toddlers (the one to five years of age), and every effort is being made to encourage the mothers to bring their young children at regular intervals until they are of school age.

Certificates are presented to children when they are five years old if they have attended the Clinic regularly, and have paid attention to the advice given. These children must have visited a dentist for inspection and treatment if necessary.

Apart from infant feeding difficulties and minor ailments that were dealt with at the Clinic, the following cases were seen and referred to hospital or medical practitioners :—

Orthopædic :

Bow legs	...	...	3	Flat Feet and other	
Knock Knees	...	...	3	Foot Deformities	...
Enlarged Tonsils and				Birth Marks	...
Adenoids	...	...	9	Hare-lip	...
Squint	...	...	5	Rectal Prolapse	...
Circumcision	...	...	3	Appendicitis	...

The social life of the Clinic has been developing, but under the existing circumstances of limited rooms, lectures are not as satisfactory as they should be. During the year the mothers had lectures from Miss Wilbey of the Oxford Diocesan Church Council and from a representative of the Milk Publicity Council.

Competitions were arranged for the mothers—one, an essay on Mothercraft produced many good entries, and outside judges for this and knitting competitions proclaimed them to be of a high standard. Prizes were presented at the Christmas Tea, which is a regular social feature of the Clinic, as is also the Summer Outing, which this year consisted of a visit to London to see the Coronation decorations.

A penny bank has been started at the Clinic to enable mothers to save for their babies, and all babies born in Coronation year were given 2s. to start their account, by the Mayor.

(Signed) E. MARY BELL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(6). ANTE AND POST-NATAL SERVICES.

A description of the Scheme for providing both Ante and Post-Natal Service in the Borough of Maidenhead is given under the appropriate heading in the Preface, and a Report on the year's working is given in Paragraph 12.

(7). WELFARE HOME NURSING.

For the nursing of expectant mothers and of children under 5 years of age, maternity nursing or the nursing of puerperal fever, there are no Nurses employed by the Local Authority, but 3 Nurses from the local Nursing Association are available. During the year they attended 35 maternity cases at home, 2 school children and 3 children under school age. For cases of Puerperal Fever or Puerperal Pyrexia, beds are available in the Cubicle Block at the Borough Isolation Hospital, and 4 cases were nursed there during the year. Two cases of Pyrexia occurred at the Maternity Home and were nursed in the Isolation Block at that Institution.

(8). ORTHOPAEDIC TREATMENT.

By arrangement with the Wingfield-Morris Orthopædic Hospital, Oxford, children attending the local public elementary schools or the Welfare Centre may be treated at the Branch Clinic held on Fridays at 2 p.m. at the Maidenhead Hospital. These arrangements were described in the Report for 1932, page 45, and amplified in the Report for 1936, page 48.

During 1937, 50 children of school age were dealt with either at the Clinic or at the Remedial Exercises Classes held in connection therewith. In addition, seven cases were admitted for operative treatment to the parent Hospital at Headington, Oxford. The general work of the Clinic is described in Paragraph 12.

(9). INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR UNMARRIED MOTHERS, ETC.

The Public Assistance Institution, privately known as 76, St. Mark's Road, is usually called upon to provide temporary accommodation for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants and homeless children. A local branch of the Rescue and Preventive Association has been established for many years at, 52 Clare Road, under the superintendence of Miss Dalby, where unmarried mothers may find temporary shelter and assistance pending other arrangements. Local charities occasionally give assistance in these cases and generally speaking the necessary relief is always forthcoming.

(10). MATERNITY HOME.

The local Maternity Home is situated at No. 5, Castle Hill, (Tel. 651) where it adjoins the District Nursing Association, at No. 3. Exclusive of isolation and labour beds, there are 7 beds available in single or double rooms. One, or if necessary two beds, for isolation purposes are provided in a separate block on the same site. The total number of cases admitted during the year 1937 was 95, of which 34 were conducted by the midwives on the Staff, and the other 61 by local doctors. In eight of the midwives cases, medical aid was sought. The average duration of stay was 14 days and only 4 of the babies born were not entirely breast-fed

while in the Home. Four of the infants were stillborn and one died within ten days of birth, the cause of death in 3 cases being prematurity, in one, the foetus was macerated and in one the cause was not stated. There were no maternal deaths, but two of the mothers developed pyrexia from which they recovered.

WELFARE, ETC., STATISTICS.

Particulars relating to the Maternity and Child Welfare Service as carried out under the supervision of the Maidenhead Local Authority, and not otherwise dealt with in this Report, are set out below :—

(1). MIDWIVES.

Midwives practising in this area are neither subsidised nor supervised by the Maidenhead Local Authority, supervision being carried out by the Berks County Council.

The total number residing in this neighbourhood is 15, of whom two are in the employ of the County Council (Public Assistance Institution), eight are in the employ of the Maidenhead and District Nursing Association, and five are in private practice.

(2). MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The steps taken to obtain early information of deaths arising from or in connection with child birth for the purpose of investigation have already been described. During the past year there were no maternal deaths in this district.

(3). HEALTH VISITING.

Three whole-time Health Visitors are employed who also act as School Nurses. A summary of the work done by them in this connection was given in the Report for 1932 at page 42.

The following is a Summary of Form M.C.W. 96 relating to the foregoing services.

Number of visits paid during the year by all Health Visitors :—

- (a) To expectant mothers. First visits, 33. Total visits, 69.
- (b) To children under 1 year of age. First visits, 270. Total visits, 1,179.
- (c) To children between the ages of 1 and 5 years. Total visits, 1,697.

(4). CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

The Medical Officer of Health is nominated as the person to whom notices and communications relating to the reception of children for reward should be addressed. Visiting of the homes where children are so received is carried out by the three Health Visitors, who visit regularly at least once every three months or oftener as occasion requires. The results of these visits are recorded and reported at the meetings of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

There are ten homes in Maidenhead where children are kept for payment and the number of children so kept is about 30. With one exception—a large home where there is accommodation for 25 to 30 children—all the others have one nurse child only. Each home is visited regularly once a quarter, the large Home at least monthly and additional visits are paid as required to the other homes.

Administration (Public Health Act, 1936, Sections 206 to 220).

(a)	Number of persons receiving children for reward on the						
	Register at the end of the year ...	...	...	...	...	10	
(b)	Number of children on the Register :						
(1)	At the end of the year ...	...	...	...	...	23	
(2)	Who died during the year ...	...	...	...	...	0	
(3)	On whom inquests were held during the year ...					0	
	Number of Infant Protection Visitors holding appointments						
	under Section 209 (2) at the end of the year who were :—						
(1)	Health Visitors ...	...	...	...	...	3	
(2)	Female, other than Health Visitor ...	...	...	...	...	0	
(3)	Male ...	...	...	.....	...	0	
	Proceedings taken during the year ...	...	...	...	...	None	

(5). INFANT WELFARE CENTRE.

Following is a summary of the activities in connection with the Maidenhead Welfare Centre during the year 1937 :—

Total number of attendances at the Centre :—

(i.)	By children under 1 year of age ...	...	...	1824
(ii.)	By children between the ages of 1 and 5 years			1863

Total number of children who attended at the Centre for the first time during the year :—

(i.) Children under 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	145
(ii.) Children between the ages of 1 and 5 years	...	...	...	...	48

Total number of children who were in attendance at the Centres at the end of the year :—

(i.) Children under 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	121
(ii.) Children over the age of 1 year	...	...	...	...	291

Percentage of infants attending Welfare Centre to notified births :
145 out of 357=40.6%.

14. HOME NURSING.

Home Nursing in this district is carried out by the Maidenhead and District Nursing Association, a voluntary institution, whose headquarters are at Nos. 3 and 5, Castle Hill. A full description of the activities of this Association was given in the Survey Report for 1930 (pp. 35—37). These have been extended still further by the establishment of a branch at Pinkneys Green to cope with the work in the outlying part of the added area. The name, address, etc., of the Nurse employed in that area is :—

Mrs. Glover, Queen's Nurse, 87, Pinkneys Road. Tel. Maidenhead 975.

The following is a summary of the work done by the Nursing Association during the year ended March 31st, 1938.

Superintendent :

Mrs. A. M. Pantoll, Queen's Nurse, Certified Midwife and certified Royal Sanitary Institute.

Nursing Staff :

Mrs. Glover, Queen's Nurse, Certified Midwife.

Miss Grigailis, Queen's Nurse, Certified Midwife.

Miss Slocombe, Queen's Nurse, Certified Midwife.

Miss Armitage, Certified Midwife.

Mrs. Bond, Certified Midwife.

Miss Brett, Certified Midwife.

REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH, 1938.

CASES.

General (Cases)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	459
Midwifery (District)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Maternity (District)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Midwifery Cases (House)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Maternity Cases (House)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
Ante-Natal Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
*Old Age Pensioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
*Parish Relief	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
*School Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
*Children under School age	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

Total ... 684

(* Nursed Free)

Previous year ... 576

Attendances.

Ante-Natal Clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Sessions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
New Patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18

Number of Visits, 1937-38.

April	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1244
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1263
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1361
July	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1355
August	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1067
September	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1220
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1187
November	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1037
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1063
January	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1039
February	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1086
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1232

Total ... 14,154

Previous year ... 13,104

SECTION C.
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

15. WATER SUPPLY.

As already described in previous Reports, the main water supply of Maidenhead is from the local Water Company. A few of the older houses in the lower part of the town derive their water from tube wells driven into the river drift gravel. This form of supply has proved quite satisfactory both in regard to quantity and quality. The following information in regard to premises connected has been supplied by Mr. Walter Gilroy, Collector to the Company :—

	<i>Connections Existing 1936.</i>	<i>New during 1937.</i>	<i>Total at end of year.</i>
Maidenhead (North Section) ...	4179	153	4332
Maidenhead (South Section) ...	2343	5	2348
	—	—	—
Totals ...	6522	158	6680
	—	—	—

In the newly added area the systematic survey of the sanitary accommodation has been steadily progressing since 1934 and a further batch of 33 premises has had privies, pail closets and tipper-closets converted to the water carriage system during 1937. At the same time the public water supply was laid on to the houses, except in cases where this had already been done.

One sample of water was taken for analysis, which proved satisfactory. Samples of the public supply are taken twice a week by the Company and are invariably satisfactory.

16. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

At present only part of the Borough is drained into the main sewerage system. Generally speaking that portion which comprised the Borough prior to 1934 is adequately sewered with the exception of small areas in the S.E. and N.E., in which it is estimated that there are some 174 cesspools. In that portion of the Borough which was added in 1934 there are virtually no sewers, a population of

over 5,000 persons draining into about 1,100 cesspools. The Council undertakes to remove the contents from these cesspools and for this purpose maintain a fleet of three motor cesspool emptying machines.

The Council realising the importance of providing a proper sewerage system for the whole of the developed area of the Borough has instructed Messrs. Howard Humphreys & Sons to prepare a scheme and on 13th October, 1937, a Local Inquiry was held by an Inspector of the Ministry of Health into an application by the Council to borrow a sum of £131,000 for this purpose and the reconstruction and enlargement of the disposal works. The Minister subsequently approved the scheme in principle and the Consulting Engineers are now engaged in the preparation of the contract documents. It is hoped that an active start on the works may be made during 1938.

Provision is being made in this scheme for the reception of the drainage of parts of the adjoining Rural District of Cookham by agreement with that Authority.

17. RIVERS AND STREAMS.

These were described in the Survey Report for 1930 (page 49). The smaller streams which pass by inhabited areas frequently have rubbish, such as bottles, jars, tins, etc., surreptitiously thrown into them, which have to be cleared out occasionally, but no gross pollution occurs.

18. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

As reported in the corresponding paragraphs of previous Reports, the majority of the houses in Maidenhead are provided with water-closets fitted with individual flushing cisterns and are connected by proper drainage systems to cesspools or to the sewers. The main exception comprises a group of approximately 140 cottage properties which are supplied with waste water tipper closets. In addition there are still a few small blocks of houses similarly equipped, and as a result of the recurring nuisances occasioned by this type of

closet and the faulty condition of the drainage in connection therewith, every attempt is being made to secure their conversion to wash-down closets of modern design together with new systems of drainage. Six such conversions were made during 1937.

Progress continues in the survey of properties which were included in this district by reason of the extension of the Borough boundaries and as a result 7 pail closets and 20 privies have been abolished during the past year and water closets with the necessary drainage provided in their stead.

19. PUBLIC CLEANSING.

COLLECTION OF REFUSE.

Both the trade and house refuse of the Borough is collected weekly by means of three covered motor dust vans, requiring the services of 3 drivers and 9 loaders.

In addition the private delivery of the refuse from noxious trades of their refuse is permitted at the Depot and there burnt.

The total amount of refuse collected now averages approximately 100 tons per week.

DISPOSAL OF REFUSE.

The process of sorting, pulverising and mixing the house refuse with sludge from the sewage beds so as to form a compost of manurial value was described in the Report for 1936 at page 52. This work is being continued, but on a modified scale, as it was found impossible to dispose of the compost as rapidly as it was being made and the accumulation constituted a nuisance.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING.

Although the Minister of Health has approved the proposed extensions to the sewerage system in principle and the Consulting Engineers are actively engaged in the preparation of the contract details, the new work has not yet been commenced.

The position with regard to cesspools in the Borough remains, therefore, substantially as in previous years.

The Council maintains three motor vacuum machines continuously at work emptying these cesspools and the contents are discharged at the disposal works.

20. SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Following is the Report of the Sanitary Inspector for the year ended 31st December, 1937.

Guildhall, Maidenhead.

January, 1938.

To J. J. Paterson, Esq., M.D., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

Dear Sir,

I present herewith my Report for the year ended 31st December, 1937.

The summary does not include notices served and work carried out in connection with the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925, and the Housing Act, 1936, for which see Special Report at the end.

SUMMARY.

Visits and Re-visits to premises	...	...	...	...	4,554
Number of Formal Notices served	...	...	...	...	36
„ „ Informal Notices served	...	...	...	...	99
„ „ Verbal Notices given	...	...	...	...	318
„ „ Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	406
Complaints received and attended to	...	...	...	...	107
Drains tested with smoke machine	...	...	...	...	9
„ „ „ water	...	...	...	...	268
„ passed after examination (sewer connections, etc.)	...	...	...	...	137
„ opened up for examination (after 24 hours' notice to the occupier of the premises)	...	...	...	...	5

Number and Nature of Nuisances and Defects dealt with :—

Animals improperly kept	...	...	...	...	...	16
Choked Drains	...	...	...	...	...	59
Damp Premises	...	...	...	...	...	46
Defective and Insufficient Cesspools	...	...	...	...	...	25
„ Chimney-stacks	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ Coppers	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ Doors and Sills	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ and insufficient Drains	...	...	...	...	...	62

Defective Eaves-gutters and Stackpipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
„ Floors	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
„ Flushing Cisterns	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
„ Grates	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
„ Plaster (walls and ceilings)	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
„ Sinks	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
„ Stairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ Storage Cisterns	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ Windows	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Dirty Walls and Ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
„ Tenants	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ Water-closet Chambers	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Foul and defective Waste Pipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Insufficient Light to rooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ Manure Receptacles	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ Ventilation to rooms	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ and defective Water-closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
„ Refuse Receptacles	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Leaky Roofs and Fillets	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Offensive Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Offensive Streams and Ditches	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pail Closets	{ converted to W.C.s and drainage systems installed }				...	...	7
Privies					...	...	20
Conversions of Tipper Closets	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Rats and Mice, nuisance from	...	...	...	...	...	...	219
Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Unpaved and insanitary Yards	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Urinals improperly kept	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Van Dwellers, nuisances arising from	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Verminous Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Legal Proceedings	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Public and Private Library Books Disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Rooms Cleansed (walls stripped, ceilings whitewashed and paintwork cleansed after infectious disease)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

Rooms disinfected after :—

Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Other Causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
School Exclusion Notices sent	...	...	...	...	...	...	18

LIST OF ARTICLES STEAM DISINFECTED AT THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Blankets ...	...	...	22	Drums of Dressing ...	...	117
Bolsters ...	...	...	8	Mattresses ...	...	28
Bundles of Bedding	...	158		Miscellaneous	...	27
Clothing ...	...	...	46	Pillows	...	44
Carpets and Rugs	...	32				

BAKEHOUSES.

No. on Register	...	...	...	...	...	24
No. of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	49
Contraventions of Factory and Workshop Act discovered						13
„	„	„	„	„	remedied	13
„	„	Public Health Acts discovered	...			14
„	„	„	„	„	remedied ...	13

CINEMAS.

No. of Premises	...	...	...	...	...	3
No. of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	9
Nuisances discovered	...	...	...	...	...	4
„	remedied	...	...	...	...	4

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

No. on Register	...	...	...	...	...	1
No. of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	8
Contraventions of Bye-laws discovered	...	...	...	...	...	3
„	„	remedied	...	...	...	3

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Number on Register :—

Wholesale Producers	...	...	...	...	...	6
Retail Producers	...	...	...	...	...	5
Retail Purveyors	...	...	...	...	...	23
Retailers (Milkshops, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	41
Distributor's Licence to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk (renewed)						4

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) ORDER, 1936.

Supplementary Licence to Sell Pasteurized Milk	1
Certificates of Registration granted to :—	
Wholesale Producers	<i>Nil</i>
Retail Producers	<i>Nil</i>
Retail Purveyors	3
Retailers (Milk Shops, etc.)	1
Number of Informal Samples of Milk submitted to Medical Officer of Health for analyses	25
Result of Analysis. No. of Samples genuine	25
,, ,, Sediment Test. No. of Samples containing foreign matter	1
Contraventions of Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 :—	
Discovered	14
Remedied	14
Contraventions of Public Health Acts :—	
Discovered	2
Remedied	2
Number of Inspections	68

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

No. on Register :—	
Factories	73
Workshops	115
Workplaces	79
No. of Inspections	290
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts discovered ...	39
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, remedied ...	36
Matters referred to H.M. Inspector of Factories ...	<i>Nil</i>
Notices received from H.M. Inspector of Factories ...	4
No. of Outworkers on Register	10
No. of Outworkers' premises inspected	6
Contraventions of Factory and Workshop Act discovered	14
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, remedied	14

FRIED FISH SHOPS.

No. on Register	8
No. of Inspections	15
No. of Nuisances discovered	3
,, ,, ,, remedied	3

MEAT SHOPS, STORES, ETC.

No. on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
No. of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	148
Contraventions of Meat Regulations and Public Health Acts :—							
Discovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

In consequence of complaints from residents in the vicinity of a large shed in Boyn Valley Road, the premises were visited when it was discovered that the trade of a Rag and Bone Dealer had been established without the consent of the Local Authority. The person carrying on the trade was advised to discontinue the business forthwith, but was rather reluctant to do so, whereupon the matter was reported to the Health Committee. Statutory action, however, became unnecessary, as the business was discontinued shortly afterwards.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

No. on Register	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
No. Registered by Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
No. Licensed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
No. of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	352
Nuisances discovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Contraventions of Bye-Laws discovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
„ „ „ remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Licences granted to Slaughtermen under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

A circular letter is sent every quarter to the occupiers of the slaughter houses drawing their attention to the provisions of the Bye-laws, requiring the lime-washing four times every year of the internal surface above the floor or pavement of such slaughter house.

RAG FLOCK.

During the year six samples of Flock were collected and submitted for analyses to the Clinical Research Association. In three instances the amount of chlorine recovered was in excess of that permitted by the Rag Flock Regulations of 1912, but in the Reports on the analyses in question doubt was expressed as to whether the samples actually consisted of Rag Flock as defined in the Rag Flock Acts Amendment Act, 1928. The premises upon which the particular samples had been obtained were visited, however, and the occupiers agreed to destroy the rest of the Flock in question.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

Two hundred and nineteen applications were received for advice in baiting and ridding premises of rats and mice and, as in previous years, every effort was made to co-operate with the occupiers in ridding their premises of rodents.

RAT WEEK (NOVEMBER 1st—6th, 1937).

Posters were exhibited on all bill posting stations in the district calling attention of the public to National Rat Week and requesting those needing assistance or advice to make application to the Local Authority. A fair number of applications were received and dealt with.

Three men were engaged in laying baits at premises in respect of which applications had been received and also at premises known in the past to have been infested and as far as can be ascertained satisfactory results were obtained.

Altogether upwards of one hundred and seventy-four premises in some seventy-eight streets were visited during the course of the week.

The three varieties of poison used were Klearwell Safety Biscuits, Harrison's "Safety First" Squill Preparation and Harrison's Phosphorus Paste.

SHOP PREMISES.

Number of Shops on Register	...	...	...	...	629
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	293
Contraventions of Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928	...				14
,, ,, Public Health Acts discovered	...				38
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, remedied	...	...			29
No Statutory Forms displayed	...	...	...	...	9

Action under the Shops Act, 1934.

Number of shops inspected during the year	...	...			116
Contraventions discovered :—					
Lack of sufficient ventilation	...	...	...	...	25
Lack of sufficient means of Heating	...	...	...		31
,, ,, ,, Sanitary Conveniences	...	...	...		12
,, ,, ,, Washing Facilities	...	...	...		12
,, ,, suitable accommodation for Meals	...	...			2
Notices complied with :—					
Suitable and sufficient means of ventilation provided	...				21
Suitable and sufficient means of heating installed	...				14
Suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences provided	...				10
,, ,, ,, washing accommodation provided					12
Suitable provision made for the taking of meals	...				1

UN SOUND FOOD.

The undermentioned foodstuffs were condemned, surrendered and destroyed after being examined and found to be unfit for human consumption :

	<i>Tuberculosis.</i>	<i>Other causes.</i>	<i>Weight in lbs.</i>
ENTIRE CARCASSES OF :			
Pigs 2	6		892
Cattle 2	1		1042
Sheep —	1		20
PARTS OF CARCASSES AND ORGANS OF :			
Pigs 15	12		175
Cattle 13	18		382
Sundry pieces of Meat ... —	—		46
Total	...	...	2557
Previous year	...	...	2309

	lbs.		lbs.
Chickens ...	10	Belgian Pears ...	126
Rabbits ...	2	Orange Juice ...	3½
Dried Haddock ...	28	Pineapples ...	2
Bacon ...	112	Apricots ...	1½
		Mangoes ...	2½
Total ...	152	Total ...	135½
Previous year	556½	Previous year ...	89

(Signed) W. E. HARDING,

Sanitary Inspector.

21. SHOPS ACT, 1934.

Considerable progress was made during the year under the provisions of the above Act and altogether some hundred and sixteen shops were inspected and thirty Notices served. Details of the number and nature of the contraventions discovered and remedied will be found by reference to the Sanitary Inspector's Report. In most cases, notices were complied with without resort to Statutory action and no particular difficulties have so far been encountered in the administration of the provisions.

22. SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Complaints were received during the year of nuisance arising from the emission of smoke (gritty particles) from one of the chimney stacks situated in the Borough. On investigation, the nuisance was found to arise from a furnace which had recently been installed and it was deemed advisable for the Owner to communicate with the Makers with a view to obtaining their assistance in the matter. This was duly forthcoming, since when no further cause for complaint has arisen.

23. SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

A new open air swimming bath on the "Wilderness" site in Cookham Road was formally opened on the 14th May, 1937.

The bath is 150ft. long and 75ft. wide, having a maximum depth of 9ft. in the centre and sloping to 2ft. 6ins. each end. The water capacity is approximately 400,000 gallons and is obtained from the public supply.

An attractive lay-out has been achieved and the amenities include flower beds, lawns, paved terraces and a large refreshment chalet, accommodation is provided for 550 persons at a time.

The purification plant is by Messrs. United Filters and provides filtration on a 6-hour cycle, and subsequent chlorination and aeration.

The old open air bath in East Street is now devoted to swimming instruction for school children, club use, and in the height of the season, for children, to relieve the new bath. Whilst its capacity is small compared with the new bath and it has no amenities such as are provided there, it still serves a very useful purpose. The water for this bath is drawn from a well and is also filtered, chlorinated and aerated on the continuous flow system.

There are no recognised bathing stations or pools in the adjacent reaches of the Thames or tributaries.

24. DISINFESTATION.

Mention was made in the Report for 1936, that, consequent upon an inspection of an estate of sixty houses belonging to the Council, 33% of the properties were found to be bug infested. After careful consideration of the well-known methods for eradication it was decided to employ the proprietary article known as "Cimex" in the work of disinfestation after a practical demonstration with this method had proved to be successful. Three of the Council's workmen were specially trained to undertake the work of fumigation and the whole of the verminous houses have now been disinfested. These houses are now visited from time to time by the Sanitary Inspector who observes whether there are any further signs of vermin, but apart from one or two of the more badly infested houses, where a second fumigation was necessary, the work of disinfestation has so far proved quite satisfactory.

A comparatively small number of verminous dwellings were found during the course of inspections carried out under the Housing Act and these were dealt with at the same time as the ordinary works of repair. Owners of verminous properties are supplied with agents for fumigation by the local authority, free of charge, and these consist mainly of sulphur candles and proprietary contact spray solutions known as "Zaldecide" and "Vermicine."

The arrangements for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council houses are as follows : When the application for such a house is under consideration, the prospective tenant is visited by the Sanitary Inspector who makes a thorough examination of the rooms and belongings for evidence of vermin. If such signs are found, it is made a condition of the granting of the tenancy that steps be taken beforehand for ensuring the destruction of such vermin before removal. This work is usually carried out by the Council workmen, but the proportion of prospective tenants found to be verminous is surprisingly small.

25. SCHOOLS.

All the Public Elementary Schools and the two County Schools in this District have the public water supply laid on and, with the exception of one small school on the outskirts of the Borough, which is drained to a cesspool, all have main drainage.

The outlying school with defective cesspool drainage referred to in last year's Report (page 62) has now had the whole of the sanitary conveniences re-constructed and drained to the public sewer which was extended for that purpose. There remains therefore only one small school on the outskirts of the Borough which is drained to a cesspool.

The sanitary condition of the Schools generally has been referred to in previous Reports of the School Medical Officer and are, in general, quite satisfactory.

26. SANITARY MATTERS REQUIRING NOTICE.

The matters mentioned under this heading in previous Reports have now been attended to with the exception of surface water drainage and of extension of sewerage facilities to the added area, both of which are now being dealt with.

The increase of work in the Sanitary Department consequent upon new legislation as well as increase in the size of the District necessitated re-adjustment of the Staff which has been referred to in paragraph 7. The office accommodation is both inadequate and inconvenient.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

27. GENERAL INFORMATION.

Satisfactory progress was made during the year in the matter of housing.

The work of reconditioning working class houses in the “ added area ” has now been completed, the improvements including the substitution of the original pail closets and privies by a water carriage system of drainage and the laying on of the public water supply with suitable washing facilities in the case of each house. As the new sewers provided in connection with the Council’s new Sewerage Scheme become available to properties in the added area, it will doubtless be possible to abolish many of the existing cesspools.

With regard to works carried out under the Housing Act within the original Borough Boundaries the owners of the properties inspected continue to show a remarkable willingness to co-operate with the local authority in maintaining a desirable standard of housing in the district, and, in almost every instance, the carrying out of works of general repair and improvement is secured by informal action of the Sanitary Inspector.

During the period under review, five houses were found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation and of these, three have been demolished as the result of the making of Demolition Orders, another demolished, in anticipation of such an Order being made, and the remaining one closed pending a general scheme of improvement which is being contemplated by the Owner.

The Housing Scheme instituted by the Council for the abatement of overcrowding was completed in the early part of the year and seven of the larger of the overcrowded families took possession in July. The houses erected consisted of six semi-detached and one detached, all being of the four-bedroom type. The remaining cases of overcrowding outstanding are gradually being absorbed as vacancies occur in the existing Council House Estates.

28. HOUSING STATISTICS.

The record of work done under the Housing Acts, etc., during the past year is as follows :—

1. *Inspection of dwelling houses during the year :—*

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	307
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	1170
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing and Consolidated Regulations, 1925	137
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	648
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	4
(4)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ...	291

2. *Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices :—*

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	177
--	-----

3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—*A. *Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—*

(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	19
(2)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By Owners	16
(b)	By Local Authority, in default of Owners ...	Nil

c. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—*

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	15
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	15
(b) By Local Authority, in default of Owners ...	Nil

c. *Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—*

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	4
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	4

d. *Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—*

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ...	Nil

4. *Housing Act, 1936.—Part IV. Overcrowding :—*

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	17
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	17
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	134½
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	1
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	15
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	115
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil
(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	Nil

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

29. MILK SUPPLY.

Twenty-five samples of milk were taken by the Sanitary Inspector from shops, roundsmen, etc., for unofficial analyses by the Medical Officer of Health and all were found to be of genuine quality. These samples were also submitted to a sediment test, the result of which showed that one contained an excess of extraneous matter and the vendor was cautioned.

There are twelve farms in the Borough where milk is produced. Of these eleven are registered for the sale of milk for public consumption and comprise six wholesale producers and five retail producers, the remaining farm produces milk for private consumption only. Of the registered producers, three hold "Accredited" licences.

The attention of two vendors was drawn to breaches of the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, namely, for having inscribed on their vans such wording as might tend to mislead the public. On their attention being drawn to the matter by the Sanitary Inspector, the wording was forthwith removed.

The particulars relating to the registration of premises, etc., where milk is produced or sold is given in the table in paragraph 20.

30. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

There are now ten slaughter houses in this District compared with 12 in 1936, and of this number, 9 are registered and 1 licensed. These are visited frequently and, for the most part, kept clean and in good condition. The contraventions discovered during the year comprised mainly of those arising in connection with the By-law requirements as to lime-washing, etc., and verbal notices in most cases had the desired effect of securing compliance with these provisions. The butchers as a whole continue to work in accord with the Sanitary Inspector. Two licensed slaughter houses fell into disuse during the year and these will be removed from the register early in 1938.

There are 69 shops in the Borough where meat is sold and frequent inspection ensures that these are well kept. All unsound meat and other food was voluntarily surrendered, and removed to the Refuse Disposal Works for destruction. Condemnation certificates are issued on request.

Twenty-four Bakehouses are now on the Register and are well maintained. Contraventions mainly consisted of overdue lime-washing, infrequent cleansing of floors and failure to keep a general register.

The position with regard to 8 fried fish shops in the Borough was fully discussed in the Report for 1935. Apart from the re-conditioning of the drainage at one of the shops, the premises were found to be quite satisfactory. No complaints were received during the year with respect to nuisances arising from noxious effluvia during the process of frying.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed (if known) ...	386	6	402	2760	2090
Number inspected ...	315	6	286	1947	2013
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis.</i> Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	1	1	6
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	9	—	1	—	10
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis	28.5	—	.7	.05	.79
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i> Whole carcasses condemned	1	1	—	—	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	9	—	—	—	11
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuber- culosis	3.17	16.6	—	—	.64

31. ANALYSES, ADULTERATION, ETC.

The facilities for the examination of morbid specimens for diagnostic purposes have already been referred to in the Preface, these being the same throughout all the Districts in the combination.

Official samples of milk are taken from time to time by the Police, while similar samples of Foods and Drugs are taken by the Inspectors of the County Weights and Measures Department. In addition to these, unofficial samples of milk are taken by the Sanitary Inspector at various times of the year.

With regard to water, reliance is placed upon the routine samples taken by the local Water Company, whose reports are open to inspection by the Medical Officer of Health. When occasion arises, samples of private water supplies, or where the public supply is obtained through a domestic cistern, are taken by the Sanitary Inspector. The results of these and other samples are recorded in the following statement.

(1) Specimens sent by Medical Practitioners for examination and report, to the Clinical Research Association, London :

<i>Material.</i>			<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Swabs for Diphtheria	...	...	12	165	177
Sputum for Tubercle	...	...	10	91	101
Blood for Typhoid	...	...	1	1	2
Other Specimens	...	...	1	3	4
			—	—	—
			24	260	284
			—	—	—

(2) Swabs sent from the Borough Isolation Hospital to the Clinical Research Association for examination :

<i>Material.</i>			<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Swabs for Diphtheria	...	...	89	384	473
Other Specimens	...	...	1	3	4
					—
		Grand Total	...		477
					—

(3) Samples of Rag Flock taken by Sanitary Inspector and examined by the Clinical Research Association, London :

Number of Samples	...	...	...	...	...	6
Conforming to standard	...	...	...	...	...	3
Not so conforming	...	...	...	...	...	3

(4) Official samples of Milk taken by the Police—57 Results.

Four deficient in non-fatty solids in amounts varying from 1.64% to 5.76%.

Two deficient in fat (6.0% and 6.76%) as well as in non-fatty solids, 3.3% and 6.94% respectively.

Three other samples were low in non-fatty solids.

(5) Informal samples taken by the County Inspectors (Weights and Measures Department). One each of Butter, Beef-Sausage, Rum and Gin. Two each of Margarine, Brandy and Whisky. Results—All genuine.

(6) Samples and specimens examined and reported upon by the Medical Officer of Health :

MILK (unofficial samples)	25
---------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

All of which proved to be genuine.

WATER : samples from cistern supplied by main	...	1
---	-----	---

Satisfactory.

One specimen of hair for Ringworm Fungus from School Clinic, which was positive.

32. HEALTH PROPAGANDA, NUTRITION, ETC.

At the weekly Welfare Centre, informal instruction is given to the mothers on Health subjects and occasionally a special address. Owing to the unsuitability of the present premises, formal lectures are almost impossible, but adequate provision for such is being made in the new premises that are under consideration.

Leaflets are occasionally distributed, and the well-known magazine, "Better Health," is supplied to all Head Teachers and others.

SECTION F.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

33. GENERAL INFORMATION.

For once Diphtheria takes precedence over Scarlet Fever for number of cases notified during the year, the respective numbers being 15 and 12. It should be remembered, however, that the 15 cases of Diphtheria include "carrier" cases that were admitted to the Isolation Hospital for safety, and that the average annual number of cases for the preceding five years is 34. The 12 Scarlet Fever cases were of the usual mild type and they too are much below the annual average number, which for the previous five years is 62. The last occasion in which there was a serious outbreak of Scarlet Fever was in 1932 when 159 cases were notified, this is included in the average given above. These cases were distributed as to date and place of occurrence, no two cases of Scarlet Fever occurred in the same house, and two were notified from different boarding schools, one at the beginning of the year and one at the end. In two instances, two cases of Diphtheria were found in the same house, the second case being a carrier discovered in swabbing the rest of the family. All the Diphtheria patients were removed to the Isolation Hospital and eleven of the Scarlet Fever—one being nursed at home.

The other notifiable cases call for little comment. Three cases of Enteric Fever were notified (1 Typhoid, 2 Paratyphoid) and admitted to the Isolation Hospital, two came from the Maidenhead General Hospital, where they had been sent for observation, and one was in a private house. All three had contracted the disease outside this District. Two cases of Puerperal Fever and two of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified, one was sent to the Royal Berks Hospital, Reading, and the other three to the Maidenhead Isolation Hospital, where recovery took place in a short time, the rise of temperature being due to trivial causes. The case of Acute Anterior Polio-encephalitis was dealt with at home and recovered slowly, and the case of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis was dealt with at the

Maidenhead General Hospital and ultimately recovered. The 4 Erysipelas cases were of a mild type (facial) with no serious consequences. There were no deaths from any of these diseases.

The Case-rate per 1,000 of population for the principal infectious diseases for this District are : Scarlet Fever 0.52, Diphtheria 0.6, Enteric Fevers (Typhoid, etc.) 0.13, while the corresponding rates for England and Wales are 2.33, 1.49 and 0.05 respectively.

34. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The usual statistics relating to notifiable infectious diseases are set out in the two tables below :—

TABLE I.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1937.

(other than Tuberculosis.)

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Total cases notified.</i>	<i>Cases ad- mitted to Hospital.</i>	<i>Deaths of notified cases.</i>
Diphtheria	15	15	0
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers) ...	3	3	0
Erysipelas	4 (1)	2	0
Malaria	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	0	0
Pneumonia	8 (4)	0	2
Poliomyelitis	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	2	2	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	1	0
Scarlet Fever	12 (2)	11	0
Smallpox	0	0	0
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1	1	0
Polio-encephalitis	1	0	0

Brackets () indicate cases that occurred in institutions and hospitals, they are included in the totals given.

TABLE II.
LIST OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1933—1937.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>1933.</i>	<i>1934.</i>	<i>1935.</i>	<i>1936.</i>	<i>1937.</i>
Diphtheria	25	50	26	37	15
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	0	0	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Typhoid and Paratyphoid)	0	1	0	0	3
Erysipelas	3	5	3	2	4
Malaria	0	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	0	0	1	1
Pneumonia	27	26	9	3	8
Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	1	0
Puerperal Fever	0	3	2	1	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	1	0	0	2
Scarlet Fever	40	45	19	45	12
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	0	0	0	0	1
Polio-encephalitis	0	0	0	0	1

35. TUBERCULOSIS.

It was not necessary to take any specific action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (compulsory discontinuance of employment) or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925 (compulsory removal of patient to institution). These requirements are now included in Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of all deaths from this disease, whether the cases have been notified or not, during the current year are set out in the table below :—

<i>Age Periods</i>	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	<i>Pulmonary. Non-Pul'y.</i>				<i>Pulmonary. Non-Pul'y.</i>			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 „ ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
15—25 „ ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
25—35 „ ...	4	4	—	—	2	4	—	—
35—45 „ ...	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	—
45—55 „ ...	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
55—65 „ ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
65 and over ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
<i>Totals</i> ...	8	9	1	—	5	8	—	1

Percentage of non-notified cases amongst total fatal cases :
Two cases out of 14=4.3%.

36. OTHER SPECIAL DISEASES.

CANCER.

There were 37 deaths from cancer (17 males, 22 females) during the past year. Calculated per 1,000 of population the Cancer Death Rate for 1937 is 1.69, while the average for the past ten years is 1.82. For the previous year the figures were respectively 18 males, 18 females, total 36 and rate 1.56. The facilities provided by the neighbouring hospitals appear to be adequate for treatment so far as they are called for and no special propaganda work has been undertaken.

BLINDNESS.

There was one notification of Ophthalmia Neonatorum this year. The case was nursed at home and recovered without impairment of vision. Work in connection with the care of the Blind is undertaken by the County Authority.

OTHER.

The other and comparatively rare diseases mentioned in the Schedule were represented by one case of Polio-encephalitis and one of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis. One fatal case of Polio-myelitis was transferred inwards.

Wokingham

Urban Sanitary District.

SECTION A.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	3,403
Population (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	7,294
Population (estimated for 1937)	...	...	...	...	...	7,485
Number of inhabited houses (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	1,898
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	1,984
Number of habitable houses according to Rate Book, 31st March, 1938	...	...	...	...	...	2,279
Average Persons per House	...	...	...	...	...	3.28
Rateable Value (1938)	...	...	...	...	...	£52,345
Sum represented by a penny rate (1938)	...	...	...	...	...	£200
Outstanding loans (1938) Housing	...	...	...	...	...	£32,716
„ „ „ All other	...	...	...	...	...	£74,409

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS
FOR THE YEAR 1937.

				Total.	Males.	Females.	Birth Rate.
Live Births	Legitimate	...	...	84	47	37	12.02
	Illegitimate	...	...	6	3	3	
	Total	...	...	90	50	40	
							Rate per 1,000 total births.
Still-Births	...	...	...	3	1	2	32.26
							Crude Death Rate
Deaths	...	...	...	104	49	55	13.89

Percentage of total deaths occurring in public institutions, hospitals and nursing homes 12.50.

Number of women dying in or in consequence of childbirth	{ from Puerperal Sepsis	0
	{ other Puerperal causes	0

Rate per 1,000 total births, Nil.

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	11.11
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	11.90
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	Nil
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	0
„ „ Diarrhæa (under 2 years of age)	0

There has been no unusual or excessive mortality during the year and no noteworthy causes of sickness or invalidity arising out of occupation or environment.

3. POPULATION.

It will be observed that the Registrar-General gives a progressively diminishing population for this district, his calculations being based principally upon the Census figure of 1921 and 1931 and the subsequent Birth and Death Rates. Since the dates mentioned, there has been a considerable influx of elderly retired people which is not ascertainable with certainty and therefore not included in the calculations referred to, so that the actual number of persons resident in Wokingham Borough is probably in excess of the official figure. That there is an excess of elderly and probably of male persons in the Borough population as compared with the age and sex constitution of the population of the country as a whole, and therefore a greater proportion of persons likely to die in the course of the year, is indicated by the “ Areal Comparability Factor,” which is put at the comparatively low figure of 0.72 for this District—that for the Standard Population being 1.00. This factor, as explained in the Report for 1934 (pp. 198-202) is applied to the Gross Death Rate so as to reduce it to the rate it would probably stand at if the age and sex constitution of the population were the same as that of the country generally. Further, as is pointed out by the Medical

Officer of Health in his monthly reports to the Health Committee, by far the larger proportion of deaths registered locally relate to persons over seventy years of age, and many are in the eighties and nineties, and that there are generally more males than females in the Death Returns.

As compared with the other districts in the combination, the Gross Death Rate of Wokingham Borough stands high, but, for the reasons given, that is not to be taken to indicate that this locality is "less healthy" than the others, in fact, if close consideration be given to the points mentioned in this connection, the opposite conclusion would seem justifiable.

A short review of the constitution of the population as disclosed by the Census Returns appeared in the Report for 1932 at page 66.

The following figures indicate the changes in the population of the District from 1901 to 1937 :—

Population enumerated in Census,	1901	...	...	3,551
„ „ „ „	1911	...	...	4,353
„ „ „ „	1921	...	...	4,475
„ estimated after extension	1927	...	...	6,722
„ enumerated in Census	1931	...	...	7,294
„ estimated to mid-year	1932	...	...	7,328
„ „ „ „	1933	...	...	7,518
„ „ „ „	1934	...	...	7,600
„ „ „ „	1935	...	...	7,645
„ „ „ „	1936	...	...	7,543
„ „ „ „	1937	...	...	7,485

4. BIRTHS.

After allowance for residents and non-residents, the total number of Births attributed to this District is, 90 live births and 3 still-births, making 93 in all. Of the live births 6 are illegitimate, as was also one of the still births, which gives an illegitimacy rate of 6.45 % of all registered births. In the previous year the corresponding figures were, 83 live births (2 illegitimate) and 3 still-births. For 1937 the Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of population is 12.02, for the previous year 11.00, while the average rate for the past ten years is 13.70.

The gross number of births registered locally in 1937 (including non-residents at institutions) was 128, including 3 illegitimate, in the previous year these numbers were 108 total births including 1 illegitimate.

Corrected for residents outside the Borough and non-residents inside, the net figures are :—

Live Births—				<i>Legitimate.</i>	<i>Illegitimate.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Males	...	...	...	47	3	50
Females	...	...	...	37	3	40
Still-Births	...	...	...	2	1	3
				—	—	—
Totals	...	...	...	86	7	93
				—	—	—

5. DEATHS.

The gross number of deaths registered locally was 143 (70 males and 73 females), but as this includes non-residents and does not include residents dying elsewhere, certain corrections have to be made from the Returns of the Registrar-General, as shewn below :

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Registered as having taken place in			
the District	70	73	143
<i>Plus</i> Residents dying elsewhere (inward transfers)	13	6	9
<i>Minus</i> Non-residents dying in the District (outward transfers)	34	24	58
	—	—	—
Net numbers	49	55	104
Deaths in Institutions	...	...	13
Inquests	...	...	4
Uncertified	...	...	1

Calculated per 1,000 of population this net number of deaths (104) gives a crude Death Rate of 13.89, the corresponding rate in 1936 being 14.32, and the average rate for the past ten years 13.45.

As explained at length in the Report for 1934 (pp. 198-202) this figure requires to be corrected for age and sex constitution of the local population, so that it may be strictly comparable with similar rates elsewhere. This factor is 0.72, so that the Comparative Death Rate is $13.89 \times 0.72 = 10.00$. For the previous year the corresponding figure was 10.31.

The principal causes of death in this District during the past five years are :—

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>1937</i>	<i>1936</i>	<i>1935</i>	<i>1934</i>	<i>1933</i>
1. Cancer	10	15	9	11	19
2. Heart Disease	31	30	17	21	27
3. Respiratory Diseases (Pneumonia, Bronchitis, etc.) ...	3	2	6	14	12
4. Influenza	4	0	1	1	15
5. Diseases of the Blood Vessels (including Cerebral Hæmorrhage)	17	19	16	9	8
6. Disease of the Kidneys ...	3	2	6	3	3
7. Disease of the Digestive Organs	5	3	3	2	4
8. Tuberculosis (all forms) ...	2	2	3	5	11
9. All other infectious diseases ...	2	1	0	2	0
10. Suicide	3	1	3	0	0
11. Accidents, etc.	5	6	4	7	6
12. Senile Decay	8	10	7	9	17

6. INFANT MORTALITY.

As has been remarked before in this paragraph, Infant Mortality, i.e., deaths of infants under one year of age, is very low in this District. Out of 90 legitimate live births, only one died and none at all of the 6 illegitimate infants. Although the number is negligible, the usual rates in this connection are given for the sake of comparison. In the previous year there were only 4 such deaths, giving an Infant Mortality Rate of only 48.19. The appropriate rates for 1937 are :

All Infants per 1,000 live births	11.11
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	11.90
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	<i>Nil</i>
Still births per 1,000 total (live and still) births	32.26
Infant Mortality Rate, average 10 years	43.93

The cause of, and age at, death of the infant referred to, is :

<i>Cause of Death</i>	<i>Und. 1 wk.</i>	<i>1-2 wks.</i>	<i>2-3 wks.</i>	<i>3-4 wks.</i>	<i>1-3 mths.</i>	<i>3-6 mths.</i>	<i>6-9 mths.</i>	<i>9-12 mths.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Prematurity	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

7. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

The Sanitary Staff consists of one full-time Sanitary Inspector who is also Borough Surveyor, and one full-time qualified assistant who now possesses the Meat and Foods Certificate. In addition there are two clerical assistants.

By the time this Report appears in print, Mr. C. W. Marks will have retired from the position of Borough Engineer, Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector after thirty-five years' faithful service. It is with sincere regret that the Council and his fellow officers part with Mr. Marks as an active colleague, but the irresistible march of time makes such a parting inevitable. He will long be remembered for the many public works he has carried out in the Borough that have contributed so much to the health, comfort and convenience of the people, and the hope that he will now enjoy many years of well-earned leisure has been sincerely expressed by all who have come in contact with him—officially and otherwise.

He is succeeded in office by Mr. R. R. Hole, Chartered Surveyor, from Haverford West, who will also carry on the combined appointment, while the services of Mr. A. H. Newport—a former Student Assistant in the office, who recently obtained both the Sanitary Inspectors' and Meat Certificates—will be retained as additional Sanitary Inspector.

8. LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

The following is a list of the Adoptive Acts, Byelaws, etc., in force in the Borough :—

ADOPTIVE ACTS.

The Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889.

The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.

Public Health Acts (Amendment Act, 1890, Parts II and III.

Private Street Works, 1892.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907 (Part I, Part II, except Section 25, Part III, Part IV, except Section 67, Part V, Part X, Section 95 only).

The Public Health Act, 1925, in so far as it is applicable to an Urban District of less than 20,000 inhabitants.

The above are now superseded by the corresponding sections in the Public Health Act, 1936, which came in force on 1st October, 1937.

BYELAWS.

Telegraph and other Wires, 1896.

Indecent Language, 1909.

Public Conveniences, 1912.

Street Music, 1905.

Lights on Vehicles, 1902.

Offences in Streets, 1912.

New Streets and Buildings, 1928.

Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc., used for human habitation, 1902.

Common Lodging Houses, 1908.

Slaughter Houses, 1928.

Nuisances, 1908.

Hoardings and Advertisements, 1928.

Cycling on Footpaths, 1937.

REGULATIONS.

Sewer connections, 1907.

Fouling of Footpaths by Dogs and Nuisance by Noisy Animals, 1932.

9. LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The laboratory facilities are the same for this as for the other Districts in the combination and are described under the appropriate heading in the Preface, where a list of Special Clinics, Consultants, etc., will also be found.

A statement of specimens examined, analyses made, etc., is given in Section E, paragraph 31, under the heading "Analyses, Adulteration, Etc."

10. AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The ambulances attached to the Hospitals serving this District afford an adequate service and there does not appear to be any need for establishing a local centre.

A private Ambulance is available for hire, the terms depending upon distance and requirements, from Messrs. Herring Bros., The Garage, Peach Street. Telephone Wokingham 196.

11. HOSPITALS.

Other than the Public Assistance Institution, there is no hospital within the Borough. For general cases, the Royal Berks Hospital at Reading and occasionally the special hospitals in London are used. By public subscription an endowed bed at the Royal Berks Hospital is maintained for the use of local patients.

In common with the other districts in this combination, cases of infectious disease, chiefly Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, are accommodated at the Maidenhead Isolation Hospital. The Smallpox Hospital at Barkham Ride, held jointly with the Wokingham Rural District, is now obsolete as a result of the County Scheme whereby such cases may be sent to the new Smallpox Hospital at Reading.

12. TREATMENT CLINICS.

The local treatment Clinics are held at the Wokingham War Memorial Hall in Denmark Street and include, besides the Welfare Centre, an Ante-natal Clinic in connection with it, an Orthopædic Clinic as a branch of the Wingfield-Morris Orthopaedic Hospital, a Tuberculosis Clinic conducted by the County Tuberculosis Officer and a School Dental Clinic also conducted by the County.

The Clinic is also available for "First Aid" in connection with Air Raid casualties, and consideration is being given to its being adapted for primary treatment of "Gas Cases."

The following brief extracts from the 17th Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1937, give an indication of the work carried on. :—

The Clinic has been opened 47 times during the year.

The number of patients on the Register on 31st December, 1937—177.

The number of attendances during the year—1,080.

The number of new cases—66.

Average cost per case—£1 5s. 1d.

The number taken off the register—42. Of these 19 required no further treatment, 12 have left the district, 4 being transferred to other Clinics, and 11 have refused further treatment.

13. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

A voluntary Welfare Centre is conducted weekly at the Memorial Hall and a local practitioner is in attendance. Milk, Malt and Oil is supplied at cost price, and a grant is received from the County Council. The statistical details from the Report for 1937 are :—

Number of Children on Register—112.

Number of new babies this year—48.

Number of attendances during year—495.

Average attendance per Clinic—23.

Number transferred to other Centres or gone to School—11.

Number of Ante-Natal Cases—8.

The Infant Welfare Centre held 22 Sessions during 1937.

Two Ante-Natal Mothers received dental treatment during the year from the Welfare Centre.

14. HOME NURSING.

Home nursing in this area is undertaken by the two parish nurses (St. Paul's and All Saints') and they cover practically all the essential work in the Borough. The nursing work in connection with the schools is carried out by the County School Nurse.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

15. WATER SUPPLY.

The Wokingham Water Company, which formerly supplied the whole of this district, was purchased some five years ago by the adjoining Frimley and Farnborough Water Company, which in turn amalgamated with the South-West Suburban Water Company to form the Mid-Wessex Water Company. These changes in ownership leave the conditions of service practically unchanged.

Throughout the year there has been no scarcity of water nor restriction of supply. There are approximately 86 private wells in the Borough.

16. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The Sewerage System of the Borough was described in the Survey Report for 1930 (page 80) and minor alterations, extensions, etc., have been noted in the corresponding paragraph in a succeeding Report. The purification works are under the management of Mr. C. W. Marks (Sanitary Inspector and Borough Surveyor), who designed and supervised their construction.

During the year under review, four houses formerly drained to cesspools, and eleven premises without drainage were connected to the public sewer.

There are at present approximately 215 premises not connected to the sewer of which about 81 adjoin a sewer and could be connected if occasion arose. The Council have passed the necessary resolutions to sewer three private roads in the Borough, Commons Road, Southlands Road and Lowther Road, under the Private Street Works Act, 1892. The scheme has been prepared and sanction obtained from the Ministry of Health for a loan, and the work is expected to commence in the early part of 1938. In each road the Council is contributing 25% of the cost, and in addition is finding the cost of the extra depth at which the sewer is to be laid in Commons Road in order eventually to tap the Forest Road.

17. RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The only local stream of importance is the Embrook, which drains into the Loddon—a tributary of the Thames. The effluent from the Sewage Works discharges into this stream which, in consequence, is closely watched by the Inspectors of the Thames Conservancy Board. There has been no report of pollution during the past year.

18. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

For many years now, it has been the policy to convert privy and pail closets to the water carriage system whenever an opportunity presents itself, whether on the grounds of actual nuisance or not. Most owners with some persuasion and perhaps occasional pressure consent to “bringing their property up-to-date,” without applying extreme measures. A “Conversion Scheme” under Section 39 of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, now replaced by Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936, would hardly be feasible in this district. At the end of the year there were 2,288 houses of which 2,199 have water closets drained either to cesspools or sewer and 89 have earth closets. Cesspools are emptied as required by the Council’s own apparatus and workmen.

19. PUBLIC CLEANSING.

A brief description of the Wet and Dry Scavenging systems was given in the corresponding paragraph of the Report for 1935. As the methods of collection and disposal remain the same for the year under review there is no need to repeat that information.

Ever since the extension of the Borough in 1927 it has been the considered policy of the Local Authority to reduce the number of cesspools wherever practicable or possible and to restrain the construction of fresh cesspools, by insisting upon connection to a sewer. The extension of sewers to the “added area” has been commented upon from time to time (see paragraphs entitled “Drainage and Sewerage” in previous Reports, especially 1930, page 80 and subsequent Reports). The practical outcome of this policy is shown by the following figures:—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Cesspools in use.</i>			<i>Year.</i>	<i>Cesspools in use.</i>		
1930	645	1934	...	...	256
1931	445	1935	...	...	253
1932	357	1936	...	...	241
1933	278	1937	...	...	228

Following are particulars of the year's working :—

Wet Scavenging.—The motor-vacuum cesspool emptier is employed, as a rule, on ten days a month, the number of cesspools emptied being about 90, an average of 9 per day. The cesspool contents are disposed of by being discharged into a convenient manhole in the sewerage system. Most of the premises drained to cesspools are on “private” roads which are not sewered (see paragraph 16). The figures for 1937 are : The number of cesspool emptyings 1,375 and the quantity removed 1,033,500 gallons and for the previous year (1936), 1,358 emptyings and 1,012,500 gallons, an average of rather less than 750 gallons per cesspool.

Dry Scavenging.—The scheme for the removal of house refuse, which has been in operation in the Borough for the past 30 years and more was described in the Report for 1935 at page 77. Briefly, it consists of a weekly removal by an S.D. freighter, marketable material is sorted out and the residue burnt, the ash being used to level up hollows at the sewage works.

The main particulars for the three years ended 31st March are :

	1937-8		1936-7		1935-6
Number of loads collected	1,292½	...	1,299½	...	964½
Cubic Yards collected	9,047½	...	9,096½	...	6751½
Total cost of collection					
and disposal	...	£851 11s. 0d.	£844 0s. 1d.	£936 12s. 5d.	

20. SANITARY INSPECTION.

The following is the Sanitary Inspector's Report for the year ended 37st December, 1937.

Town Hall,
Wokingham.

To Dr. J. J. Paterson,
Medical Officer of Health.

The following premises used in connection with the preparation or sale of food are licensed or registered in the Borough :—

Dairies, Cowsheds or Milkshops	...	...	...	...	22
Slaughter Houses (Registered 3, Licensed 2)	...	...	...	...	5
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	11

All these premises were regularly inspected and were found to be, in the main, well conducted.

Food voluntarily surrendered and destroyed during the year amounted to : Pork—1 haunch, 9 heads, 8 livers, 3 hearts, 3 pairs of lungs, 4 mesenteries ; Beef—2 livers, 2 pairs of lungs ; 1 whole sheep ; 7lbs. of skate.

The following tabular statement shows the number and nature of inspections carried out, with the results of such inspections :—

Number of premises inspected.	...	.	...	...	365
„ „ inspections and re-inspections	...	...	...	...	1442
„ „ complaints received and investigated	...	...	...	...	29
„ „ nuisances discovered as results of complaints	...	...	...	...	31
„ „ Notices served :					
Informal	...	...	...	...	135
Statutory	...	...	...	...	0
Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ premises on which nuisances were abated	...	...	...	...	198
Number and Nature of Nuisances abated :—					
As to drains and cesspools, water closets, sinks, etc.	...	...	...	...	89
„ „ premises drained and connected to sewer	...	...	...	...	11
„ „ drains connected to sewer	...	...	...	...	4
„ „ Sinks provided	...	...	...	...	24
„ „ Water laid on to sinks (existing)	...	...	...	...	2
„ „ Flushing cisterns provided to existing water closets	...	...	...	...	18
Number of water tests	...	...	...	...	149
As to Earth Closets to Water Closets	...	...	...	...	5
„ „ Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	0
„ „ Deficient or impure water	...	...	...	...	2
„ „ Houses renovated or repaired	...	...	...	...	50
„ „ Water laid on	...	...	...	...	2
„ „ other Nuisances	...	...	...	...	37
Number of inspections of workshops, etc.	...	...	...	...	639
„ „ houses fumigated	...	...	...	...	31
„ „ cesspools cleared	...	...	...	...	1375
Contents removed from above cesspools	...	1,033,500	gallons	...	
Number of inspections of new buildings	...	...	...	...	495
„ „ other inspections	...	...	...	...	710

GENERAL WORK AND IMPROVEMENTS.

PEACH STREET (Classified Road) A.329.

Plans for the demolition of six shops and houses in Peach Street, Nos. 23 to 31, were submitted on the 21st April, 1936, and under the provisions of the Restriction of Ribbon Development Act, the new buildings to be erected on the site were required by the County Council to be set back for a distance of 8 feet. The added width has been temporarily merged in the footway pending the widening of the remaining frontage.

FINCHAMPSTEAD ROAD (Classified Road) A.321.

No. 1, Portland Place, having become vacant was acquired and demolished, and an additional width varying from 18 feet to 8 feet added to the carriageway.

READING ROAD A.329.

During the year the widening of Reading Road including the bridge over the Emm Brook has been carried out by the County Council, including the length from the Southern Railway Bridge to the Borough Boundary at Simons Lane, and in connection with this work the entrance to Woosehill was re-aligned and made up. In order to avoid future disturbance of the main road, Mr. Curtis, the owner of a considerable frontage to Chestnut Avenue, agreed to pay the cost of laying the first portion of the sewer for Woosehill Lane from the main sewer in Reading Road to a point clear of the proposed road reconstruction, a total distance of 47 yards of 9in. sewer, the cost of the extra depth needed for the remainder of Woosehill Lane west of the junction with Chestnut Avenue being borne by the Council.

EMMBROOK HOUSE ESTATE.

Development plans having been approved for this estate the provision of Concrete Carriageways and Surface Water and Soil Sewers has been completed for the service road adjoining the Reading Road, Caroline Drive and the major portion of Arthur Road comprising 99 yards of 15in. surface water sewer, 138 yards of 12in. ditto, 88 yards of 9in. ditto, 327 yards of 6in. ditto, also 586 yards run

of 6in. soil sewer and 26 manholes. The concrete carriageway completed is approximately 3,029 super yards. Separate branch drains for both soil and surface water have been laid to the boundary of each building plot.

KERBING AND CHANNELLING.

241½ yards run of 5in. concrete edge kerb and Scoriae brick channel have been fixed in Reading Road, 227 yards run in Milton Road, 200 yards run in Oxford Road and 300 yards run in Barkham Road.

PLAYING FIELDS.

The purchase has also been completed of 2½ acres of land in the rear of Goodchild Road and Easthampstead Road for a Playing Field, a building site in Goodchild Road being also acquired for the purpose of an approach, no other access being permitted by the vendors.

RAINFALL.

A copy of Statement of Rainfall at Wokingham in 1937 is appended.

RAINFALL AT WOKINGHAM IN 1937.

Month	Depth in inches	Greatest fall in 24 hours. Depth in inches	Date	No. of days with	
				.01 or more	.04 or more
January ...	4.37	.59	25th	24	17
February	3.99	.53	7th	23	18
March ...	3.09	.53	6th	16	13
April ...	1.94	.46	16th	15	11
May ...	3.00	.73	25th	11	11
June ...	1.55	.41	18th	10	6
July ...	.80	.38	14th	9	6
August ...	1.58	.73	14th	6	5
September	1.99	.41	16th	14	12
October ...	2.57	.69	27th	11	9
November	1.37	.38	1st	8	6
December	3.17	.69	1st	15	11
	29.42			162	125

COMPARATIVE FIGURES.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Total Rainfall in inches.</i>						<i>*Number of Rainy Days.</i>
1937	29.42	...	...	...	...	...	162
1936	28.58	...	...	...	...	...	171
1935	22.90	...	...	...	...	...	141
Average for 37 years	26.39	...	...	...	...	...	175

* *i.e.*, a rainfall of 0.01 inch or more.

(Signed) C. W. MARKS,

Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor.

21. SHOPS ACT, 1934.

In the course of routine inspection of Shops under this Act, only one instance of lack of sufficient closet accommodation and of washing facilities was discovered. These defects were remedied upon informal notice and no further action was taken.

22. SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No action is called for in this District in regard to Smoke Abatement under the Act of 1926.

23. SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

The inhabitants of Wokingham Borough and neighbouring district are fortunate in having at their disposal an excellent Swimming Pool which, though privately owned, possesses all the amenities and facilities of a modern municipal undertaking. The pool was constructed some five years ago to the design and under the personal supervision of Mr. Alderman Martin, who bore the entire cost. The main pool consists of a concrete tank with sloping floor approximately 100 feet in length and 40 feet wide with the usual accompaniments of diving tower, spring board and water-chute, and the whole can be flood-lit at night. The water supply is from the town mains (Mid-Wessex Company) and is chlorinated and filtered twice in 24 hours, further, before re-entering the pool it is thoroughly aerated by means of an ornamental glass fountain and then cascading down numerous broad steps, so that any excess of chlorine may be dissipated in the open air. Tests are made four-hourly to determine the amount of chlorine in the swimming water.

In addition there is an adjoining Children's Pool, circular in shape and 60 feet wide graded to a maximum depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The dressing rooms, sanitary conveniences as well as the cafe, from which teas and light refreshments are served on the lawn, are conducted with every consideration as to comfort, convenience, and cleanliness. As the whole is situate within beautifully laid-out garden grounds, it forms a very attractive and valuable adjunct to the features of the town.

24. DISINFESTATION.

With regard to disinfestation for bed-bugs and similar insect pests, there is little call for action by the Local Authority in this District. None of the Council houses were found to be infested and there has been no occasion to examine the belongings of prospective tenants previous to occupancy. Of privately-owned houses, four instances were dealt with by fumigation with "Cimex" or sulphur. Upon a complaint of this nature the owner or occupier is requested to take the steps necessary for eradication of the pests and on occasion the Local Authority will carry out the work upon payment. Apart from verbal advice to the responsible party, no other measures are taken by way of supervision or education of tenants to prevent infestation or re-infestation after cleansing.

25. SCHOOLS.

All the five public elementary schools in the Borough are supplied with water from the public mains and are drained to the public sewer. The closets are of the automatic flush type and no exception can be taken to their sanitary condition. The conditions as to infectious disease are dealt with in paragraphs 30 and 33 (Table III).

26. SANITARY CONDITIONS REQUIRING NOTICE.

As was remarked last year in this Report, there are no outstanding matters requiring notice. Housing conditions are well in hand as will be gathered from the remarks in the next paragraph. The chief matter remaining to be dealt with is the extension of the public sewer in certain private roads, namely, Commons Road, Southlands Road and Lowther Road (see para. 15). Sanction for proceeding with this work has now been obtained and will shortly be commenced.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

27. GENERAL INFORMATION.

There is little to add to what appeared in this paragraph in the Report for the previous year. Generally speaking the rents of the privately owned houses are high in this district, but apart from that, there is no serious shortage. The comparatively few cases of overcrowding discovered during the Special Survey have been dealt with (see note at end of next paragraph), and those that occur meanwhile will be similarly dealt with as occasion arises.

It is to be regretted that a block of five very old half-timbered cottages at the corner of Rose Street and Cross Street have now fallen into a ruinous state and are past saving. These cottages were quite a feature of the town while in occupation, but were vacated in anticipation of a building scheme which has not matured. Unfortunately, efforts to preserve them have failed, and so Wokingham loses one of its ancient land-marks.

28. HOUSING STATISTICS.

Number of houses erected during the year 1937 :—

(a)	Total (including numbers given separately under (b)	37
(b)	With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—	
(1)	By the Local Authority	Nil
(2)	By other bodies or persons	Nil

1. *Inspection of Dwelling houses during the year :—*

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	194
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	485

(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	...	53
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...				142
(3)		Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
(4)		Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	135
2.		<i>Remedy of Defects during the Year without service of Formal Notices :—</i>					
		Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	...	...	...	...	117
3.		<i>Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—</i>					
	A.	<i>Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—</i>					
	(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...			<i>Nil</i>
	(2)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—					
	(a)	By Owners	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
	(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners	...				<i>Nil</i>
	B.	<i>Proceedings under Public Health Acts :</i>					
	(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...				<i>Nil</i>
	(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—					
	(a)	By Owners	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
	(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners	...				<i>Nil</i>

c. *Proceedings under Sections 11 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—*

- | | | |
|---|--------|------------|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | ... .. | <i>Nil</i> |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | ... .. | <i>Nil</i> |

d. *Proceedings under Sections 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—*

- | | | |
|---|-----|------------|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | ... | <i>Nil</i> |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | ... | <i>Nil</i> |

4. *Housing Act, 1936. Part IV.—Overcrowding.*

- | | | |
|--|--------|------------|
| (a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year | ... .. | 3 |
| (ii) Number of families dwelling therein | ... .. | 3 |
| (iii) Number of persons dwelling therein | ... .. | 18 |
| (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year | ... .. | 2 |
| (c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year | ... .. | 1 |
| (ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases | ... | 6½ |
| (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding | ... .. | <i>Nil</i> |
| (e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report :— | | |

Of the three existing cases of overcrowding, two are overcrowded only to the extent of half a person, and the third holds a licence from the Council permitting the overcrowding (also to the extent of half a person), in view of the exceptional circumstances in this case.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

29. MILK SUPPLY.

The position with regard to Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops is shewn in the following tabular statement.

Number on Register :—

Wholesale Producers	...	...	...	...	...	10
Retail Producers	...	...	...	...	...	5
Retail Purveyors	...	...	...	...	...	7
			<i>Tuberculin</i>		<i>Past-</i>	
			<i>Tested.</i>	<i>Accredited.</i>	<i>eurised.</i>	
No. of Producers licensed	...	2	4	—	—	
„ „ Retailers	...	3	1			1
„ „ Distributors	...	1	—			1
„ „ Registered Dairy Farms	...	...	...	...	...	15
„ „ Accredited Licence Holders			...	...	...	6

Contraventions of Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 :—

Discovered	...	...	...	...	...	14
Remedied	...	...	...	...	...	12

Contraventions of Public Health Acts :—

Discovered	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
Remedied	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>

Number of Inspections

...	127
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Results of analyses of Milk samples will be found in paragraph 31.

30. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Of the five Slaughter houses in the Borough, three are Registered and two are licensed, the latter being comparatively new structures. With one exception, which is kept up to fair standard of cleanliness only by frequent visits from the Sanitary Inspector and his Assistant, no exception can be taken to the condition of the others. The fish stores are clean and well kept.

The 11 bakehouses in the Borough are all well kept and regularly lime-washed, 35 inspections of these premises were made, 2 informal notices were served re lime-washing which resulted in the necessary work being carried out.

The following table sets out in statistical form the results of meat inspection during the past year :—

MEAT INSPECTION (WOKINGHAM BOROUGH).

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed * ...	—	—	—	—	—
Number inspected ...	113	14	100 (Approx)	536	472
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis.</i> Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	1	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	2	—	—	8
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis	—	14.4	—	.18	1.7
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i> Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1	1	—	—	14
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuber- culosis ... ..	.88	7.14	—	—	3

* The actual number of animals killed could not be ascertained with certainty, but it does not greatly exceed the number returned as inspected.

31. ANALYSES AND ADULTERATION.

Under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, samples of milk are taken by the Police, and of other food stuffs by Inspectors of the County Weights and Measures Department.

Of the former, 15 samples were taken, one of which was 15.0% deficient in fat and one other was low in non-fatty solids. Of the latter, no other samples were taken this year, nor was it necessary to take any samples of drinking water.

Of morbid specimens sent by the local medical practitioners under the arrangements mentioned in paragraph 9, the following were examined and reported upon by the Clinical Research Association, London :

<i>Material.</i>	<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Swabs for Diphtheria	1	45	46
Sputum for Tubercle, Blood for Typhoid and other Specimens	5	4	9
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6	49	55
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

32. HEALTH PROPAGANDA, NUTRITION, ETC.

Instruction in health matters, etc., is given at the Welfare Centre held weekly at the Memorial Hall and also by the County Health Visitors in the course of their domestic visits. The children in the Public Elementary Schools are supplied with milk daily under the County Scheme.

SECTION F.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

33. GENERAL INFORMATION.

Scarlet fever cases were the most numerous amongst the notifiable Infectious Diseases, there being 28 cases (including 2 from Institutions) notified during the year. In the previous year there were 20 cases, the average for the past 5 years being also 28. These cases occurred mostly in small groups during the third and fourth months of the year and again in the seventh month with occasionally cases during the last three months of the year. The group in July was directly attributable to infected milk from a well-known Dairy Farm in the district, and the source of infection was traced to a milker temporarily employed who was found to be suffering from a sore throat, although there were no other signs of Scarlet Fever. With some difficulty a swab was obtained from his throat, and the presence of hæmolytic streptococci was definitely established. He was immediately removed from all work connected with the Dairy, and for a period of a fortnight the milk was sent away to be pasteurised before distribution. Beyond the first group of 7 cases no others occurred, there was, however, a rather unusual sequel. As arrangements for pasteurisation had to be made in a hurry, it was not possible to guarantee that the same milk would be returned, only the equivalent quantity. While this was being distributed, an official sample was taken by the Police and found to be below the standard in fat, with the result that Police Court proceedings against the dairy farmer were instituted by the County Council. Previous to proceeding with the case the unusual circumstances were explained to the local bench, who, on consideration of the facts, allowed the charge to be withdrawn, so that neither a conviction was registered nor a penalty inflicted.

There were 4 cases of Diphtheria notified as against 16 in the previous year, and a 5-yearly average of between 5 and 6 cases. These were all separate cases occurring at different times of the year. The only other notified cases in this group were 1 of Poliomyelitis and 1 of Puerperal Fever. One of the Diphtheria cases died, after tracheotomy, and also the Poliomyelitis case.

With regard to the non-notifiable Infectious Diseases, Chickenpox and Mumps were prevalent amongst school children, and there were also a few odd cases of Measles. There were, however, no deaths from any of these causes. The local case rate for Scarlet Fever works out at 3.47 per 1,000 of population and for Diphtheria 0.53, while the corresponding rates for the County as a whole are 2.33 and 1.49 respectively. In the next paragraph tables setting out the statistical details with regard to these deaths are given.

34. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The tables which follow summarise the details in regard to the diseases discussed in the previous paragraph.

TABLE I.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1937.

(other than Tuberculosis.)

<i>Disease.</i>					<i>Total cases notified.</i>	<i>Cases ad- mitted to Hospital.</i>	<i>Deaths of notified cases.</i>
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	4 (1)	4	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Typhoid and Paratyphoid)	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Malaria	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	28 (2)	16	0
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	0	0	0

Brackets () indicate cases that occurred in institutions and hospitals, they are included in the totals given.

TABLE II.

LIST OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE FIVE YEARS, 1933—1937.

<i>Disease.</i>	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Diphtheria	7	0	1	16	4
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	1	0	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	0	0	1	0	0
Erysipelas	1	0	0	2	0
Malaria	0	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia	1	0	1	1	0
Poliomyelitis	0	1	0	1	1
Puerperal Fever	0	0	1	0	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	63	22	7	20	28
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE III.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN SCHOOLS, 1937.

<i>School.</i>	<i>No. on Roll.</i>	<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Children affected including contacts.</i>
The Palmer C.E. Mixed	325	Chickenpox	Jan., Feb., March, April.	10
		Measles	March	1
		Mumps	April, May July, Oct.	34
		Scarlet Fever	March, Oct., Dec.	3
		Sores	April, Oct.	11
The Palmer C.E. Infants	118	Chickenpox	Feb., March	2
		Measles	March, May	2
		Mumps	May, June July	39
		Ringworm	Sept.	1
		Scarlet Fever	March, April Oct.	6
St. Paul's C.E. Mixed	150	Sores	Sept., Oct.	2
		<i>Nil</i>		
St. Paul's C.E. Infants	33	Chickenpox	Jan.	1
		Diphtheria	Jan.	2
		Influenza	Jan.	1
		Whooping Cough	Jan., Feb.	14
Westcott Road Council	246	Mumps	July	9

35. TUBERCULOSIS.

It was not necessary to take any specific action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (compulsory discontinuance of employment) or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925 (compulsory removal of patient to institution), now incorporated in Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

No new cases of Tuberculosis, pulmonary or other, were notified in this district during the year 1937. There was, however, one death of a previously notified case, a male aged 21. For reference purposes the usual table is inserted.

Age Periods.		NEW CASES.				DEATHS			
		Pulmonary.		Non-Pul'y		Pulmonary.		Non-Pul'y.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5 years	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25	„	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
25—35	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

Percentage of non-notified cases amongst total fatal cases—*Nil*.

36. OTHER SPECIAL DISEASES.

CANCER.

There were 10 deaths from Cancer this year (4 males, 6 females), compared with 15 in 1936. Calculated per 1,000 of population, the Cancer Death Rate for 1937 is 1.34 as compared with an average rate of 2.01 for the past ten years. The facilities provided by the neighbouring hospitals appear to be adequate for treatment so far as they are called for and no special propaganda work has been undertaken.

BLINDNESS.

There were no notifications of Ophthalmia Neonatorum this year. Work in connection with the care of the Blind is undertaken by the County Authority.

OTHER.

The other comparatively rare diseases mentioned in the Schedule were represented by only one (fatal) case of Poliomyelitis, as was also the case in the previous year.

Cookham

Rural Sanitary District.

SECTION A.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in Acres) in 1934	...	...	...	...	27,803
Area „ (after alteration of boundaries)	...				24,901
Population (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	15,344
Population (after alteration) estimated for 1937	...				10,340
Number of inhabited houses (Census, 1931)	...	...			3,947
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1931)					4,044
Number of habitable houses according to Rate Book, as at 31st March, 1938	...	...	...	...	3,356
Average Persons per House	...	...	...	...	3.08
Rateable Value as at 1st April, 1938	...	...	...		£89,851
Sum represented by a penny rate (1938) Estimated	...				£350
Outstanding loans (1938) Housing	...	...	...		£86,306
„ „ „ All other	...	...	...		£3,027

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1937.

		<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Birth Rate.</i>
Live	Legitimate	... 144	71	73	} 14.31
Births	Illegitimate	... 4	2	2	
	Total	... 148	73	75	
					<i>Rate per 1,000 total births.</i>
Still-births	...	... 4	4	0	26.32
					<i>Crude Death Rate.</i>
Deaths	...	... 139	70	69	13.44
Percentage of total deaths occurring in public institutions, hospitals and nursing homes—35.97.					

					<i>Rate per 1,000 total births.</i>	
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth	{	from Puerperal Sepsis ...	0		<i>Nil</i>	
		from other Puerperal ...				
		causes	1		13.16	
		<hr/>			<hr/>	
		Total	1		13.16	

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	67.57
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	69.93
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	0.00
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	0
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	0
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	0

There has been no unusual or excessive mortality during the year and no noteworthy causes of sickness or invalidity arising out of occupation or environment.

3. POPULATION.

The following figures relate to the population of the District during 1937 and other years :—

Population enumerated in Census, 1901	10,584
„ „ „ „ 1911	12,311
„ „ „ „ 1921	13,714*
„ „ „ „ 1931	15,344
Estimated population for mid-year 1932	15,220
„ „ „ „ 1933	15,520
„ „ „ „ 1934	11,593†
„ „ „ „ 1935	10,290
„ „ „ „ 1936	10,280
„ „ „ „ 1937	10,340

*In 1921 the Registrar-General made a deduction of 3.4% on the gross enumerated population in order to arrive at a net figure for the purpose of statistical computations, the Census having been taken in the month of June when the influx of summer visitors was at its height.

†On the 1st April, 1934, a considerable portion of the Cookham Rural District was transferred to Maidenhead Urban District. The portion so transferred comprised 2,902 acres with an estimated population of 5,927 persons.

4. BIRTHS.

The net number of Births attributed to this District for the year 1937 is 152, including 4 Still-births. Of the total, 4 (none being a still-birth) or 2.63 per cent. were illegitimate. Based on the estimated population this gives a Birth Rate of 14.31. The corresponding figures for the previous year were : total births 162 including 6 still births, birth rate 15.18, percentage of illegitimates 6.79. The average birth rate taken over a period of ten years is 14.73. Of all the Districts this, the Cookham Rural District, maintains the steadiest Birth Rate.

As not all births relating to parents belonging to the district take place within the district and certain births refer to non-residents, a corresponding correction as in the case of deaths (see next paragraph) must be made for residents and non-residents, the relevant figures are set out below.

The Births registered locally were 90, including 1 illegitimate.

Corrected for residents outside the District and non-residents inside, the net figures are :—

					<i>Legitimate.</i>	<i>Illegitimate.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Males	...	...	...	...	71	2	73
Females	...	...	...	...	73	2	75
Still-births	...	...	...	...	4	0	4
					—	—	—
Total	...	...	...	...	144	4	152
					—	—	—

5. DEATHS.

The net number of deaths (see table below) attributed to this District for 1937 is 139, made up of 70 males and 69 females. Upon the estimated population this gives a crude Death Rate of 13.44 per 1,000. In the previous year the net deaths numbered 121 and the crude Death Rate was then 11.77, while the average for the past ten years is 11.42.

The gross number of Deaths registered locally has to be corrected for residents and non-residents as shewn below :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Gross number of deaths registered in			
the district	52	46	98
<i>Plus</i> inward transfers, <i>i.e.</i> , residents			
dying outside	25	27	52
<i>Minus</i> outward transfers, <i>i.e.</i> , deaths			
of non-residents	7	4	11
	—	—	—
Net number of deaths	70	69	139
	—	—	—
Deaths in Institutions ... ..	...	...	50
Inquests ... ..	...	...	7
Uncertified ... ..	...	...	0

A further correction has to be made for age and sex constitution of the local population as explained in the Report for 1934 (pages 198—202). The factor for this purpose is 0.88. The Comparative Death Rate is therefore $13.44 \times 0.88 = 11.83$, while the corresponding figure for 1936 was 10.36.

The principal causes of death in this district during the past and four preceding years are :—

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>1937</i>	<i>1936</i>	<i>1935</i>	<i>1934</i>	<i>1933*</i>
1. Cancer	16	21	22	28	27
2. Heart Disease	50	38	27	32	34
3. Respiratory Diseases	10	9	6	16	14
(Pneumonia, Bronchitis, etc.)					
4. Influenza	7	6	3	5	8
5. Diseases of the Blood Vessels	16	11	16	14	15
(including Cerebral Hæmorrhage)					
6. Disease of the Kidneys	4	2	7	2	4
7. Disease of the Digestive Organs	3	9	8	5	10
8. Tuberculosis (all forms)	4	1	5	7	3
9. All other Infectious Diseases	1	3	2	1	1
10. Suicide	0	1	2	1	2
11. Accidents, etc.	5	4	7	7	6
12. Senile Decay	2	0	4	3	1

* Before absorption of portion of district by Maidenhead.

6. INFANT MORTALITY.

There were 10 deaths of infants under one year of age, none of which was illegitimate. The total was nine in the preceding year. In addition there were 4 Still-births (none illegitimate).

The respective rates work out as follow :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	67.57
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...				69.93
Still-births per 1,000 total (live and still) births	...				26.32
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...				<i>Nil</i>
Infant Mortality Rate (average for past 10 years)	...				51.40

The cause of, and age at, death of the infants referred to are set out in the following table :—

<i>Cause of Death.</i>	<i>Und. 1 wk.</i>	<i>1-2 wks.</i>	<i>2-3 wks.</i>	<i>3-4 wks.</i>	<i>1-3 mths.</i>	<i>3-6 mths.</i>	<i>6-9 mths.</i>	<i>9-12 mths.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Prematurity	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Debility	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Broncho- Pneumonia	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	3
Dehydration	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Melaena neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Not stated (Inquest)	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
<i>Totals ...</i>	6	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	10

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

7. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

The staff consists of one whole-time Sanitary Inspector (Mr. J. H. Joynt) who is also Building Surveyor and Superintendent of Scavenging, one out-door assistant (unqualified) and one in-door assistant for office work.

New and more commodious premises have been provided for office work at 38A, High Street. (Tel. Maidenhead 1590.)

8. LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

The following is a list of Adoptive Acts, Byelaws, and Local Regulations relating to Public Health, in force in this district :

Public Health Act, 1875, Section 66 (Provision of Fire-plugs) applicable to whole of District ; Section 161 (Provision of Street Lighting) applicable to the Parishes of Bray and Cookham only.

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, Part III, 1890.

Certain provisions of the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, came in force on 23rd November, 1936, namely :

Sections 15, 16 and 23 (subject to the provisions of Section 33 and certain other limitations) comprised in Part II (Streets and Buildings) ; and

Sections 35, 44, 45 and 49 comprised in Part III (Sanitary Provisions) :

Section 39 comprised in Part III of the Public Health Act of 1925 relating to Sanitary Provisions came into force for the contributory places of Bray, Cookham and White Waltham on 24th May, 1937.

All the above are now superseded by incorporation in the corresponding Sections of the new Public Health Act of 1936, which came in force on the 1st October, 1937.

BYELAWS.

The following Byelaws relating to :—

Open Spaces (under Open Spaces Act, Section 5, 1887, and the Commons Act, 1899, Sections 1 and 7).

Tents, Vans and Sheds (under Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1885, Section 9 (2)).

Both these sets of Byelaws were sanctioned by the Local Government Board in 1903.

Paving of Yards (Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, Sec. 23).

The above Byelaw was sanctioned by the Local Government Board in 1914.

Byelaws made under the Commons Act, 1899, applicable to the Moor and Odney Common dated 13th February, 1934 :

New Streets and Buildings (Public Health Act, 1875, Section 157) also the additional powers under the Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, Section 23. Confirmed 5th February, 1936.

9. LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The laboratory facilities are the same for this as for the other Districts in the combination and are described under the appropriate heading in the Preface, where a list of Special Clinics, Consultants, etc., will also be found.

A statement of specimens examined, analyses made, etc., is given in Section E, paragraph 31, under the heading “Analyses, Adulteration, Etc.”

10. AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

For general and accident cases, the Borough Ambulance Service, Maidenhead, towards which the District Council makes an annual contribution, is available, and for infectious cases the Maidenhead Isolation Ambulance.

11. HOSPITALS AND NURSING HOMES.

There are no Hospitals in this district.; but adequate facilities are available at the Maidenhead General Hospital also the General Hospitals in Windsor and Reading and, as occasion requires, special hospitals in London. Patients suffering from infectious diseases are accommodated by arrangement at the Borough Isolation Hospital, Maidenhead. The terms upon which patients are admitted to the last mentioned Hospital have recently been revised, and a Memorandum to that effect will be found reproduced in the corresponding paragraph in the Maidenhead Section. It may also be remarked here that the Nursing Homes in Maidenhead are available for patients residing in the Cookham R.D.

12. TREATMENT CLINICS.

There are no treatment clinics established in this District, but those at Maidenhead as well as the County Clinics at Reading are available. See list of such in Preface.

13. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE.

There is no Maternity and Child Welfare Centre in this District, but the one at Maidenhead is used by those living in the neighbouring villages. Home visiting is done by the County Nurses.

14. HOME NURSING.

So far as home nursing is concerned the greater portion of this District is covered by the Local and County Nursing Associations, a list of which is given in the Preface. The Maidenhead and District Nursing Association—a voluntary body—has a branch establishment at Pinkneys Green which covers the area formerly in the Cookham Rural District, but incorporated with the Borough of Maidenhead in 1934 and also the adjoining part of the Rural District. The name and address of the nurse stationed there is Mrs. Glover, 87, Pinkneys Road, Maidenhead (Tel. Maidenhead 975).

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

15. WATER SUPPLY.

The Public Companies supplying this District with water are:—

(a) The Maidenhead Water Company, College Avenue, Maidenhead, which supplies practically the whole of the Rural District with the exception of the extreme northern area of the Parish of Bisham and Cock Marsh. Samples of the Maidenhead Company's water are taken at the two Pumping Stations twice weekly by the Works Manager for bacterial analysis, and these have proved uniformly satisfactory. A chlorinating apparatus has been installed at the Cookham works and can be brought into operation at any moment if necessary.

(b) The Marlow Water Company Ltd., 13, High Street, Marlow, which supplies the northern area of the District not supplied by the Maidenhead Water Company. Their supply is not chlorinated.

(c) The Wokingham Rural District Council, who are themselves water undertakers, supply one stand pipe at Knowl Hill, in the Parish of Hurley, and also serve a few dwelling houses in the vicinity of Cockpole Green in the same Parish. Their supply is not chlorinated.

A deep boring has been made at Beenham's Heath in the Parish of White Waltham for the Mid-Wessex Water Company (see Report for 1936, page 107), but is not yet in use, this Company does not supply water in the Cookham Rural District.

The following list giving the number of premises supplied by the Maidenhead Water Company has been kindly furnished by Mr. Walter J. Gilroy, the Collector to the Company.

<i>Parish.</i>				<i>Total</i>	<i>New Supplies</i>			<i>Total</i>
				<i>1936.</i>	<i>1937.</i>			<i>1937.</i>
Bray	...	...	...	999	...	16	...	1015
Cookham	...	...	...	1050	...	29	...	1079
Bisham	...	...	...	72	...	2	...	74
Shottesbrook	...	...	...	26	...	—	...	26
White Waltham	...	...	...	493	...	15	...	508
Waltham St. Lawrence	...	...	...	279	...	5	...	284
Hurley	...	...	...	243	...	5	...	248
Totals				3162	...	72	...	3234

16. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

DRAINAGE.

With regard to surface water drainage, there is nothing to add to what appeared under this heading in the Report for 1936, page 108. Progress under the voluntary scheme for cleansing the lower reaches of The Cut has been suspended pending the action of the Conservators of the River Thames under Section 4 (1) (b) of the Land Drainage Act, 1930. The scheme put forward by that body for the abolition of the Internal Drainage Districts within the Thames catchment area, has recently been confirmed by Order of the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries and it is hoped that when the Conservators are invested with the necessary powers, a comprehensive scheme for relieving flooding in and around the village of Bray will be undertaken.

SEWERAGE.

No part of this District is sewered, but Wet Scavenging is carried out by the Council in the more populous parts (see paragraph 18). The sewerage scheme for the villages of Cookham and Bray, first mooted in 1914 (see Annual Report for that year, page 90) and revived in 1933 (see Report for that year, page 83 and corresponding paragraphs in subsequent Report) has made some progress in so far that the Civil Engineers, Messrs. Howard Humphreys & Sons, of 17, Victoria Street, Westminster, have now received instructions from the District Council to prepare the necessary Forms, Plans etc., for a Public Enquiry by the Minister of Health.

17. RIVERS AND STREAMS.

These were described in the Survey Report for 1930, page 104. There is nothing further to add to that account.

18. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

At the beginning of the year the figures representing the closet accommodation were approximately: Water Closets 3090, Earth (Pail) Closets 337, Privies 83. During the year 10 privies were abolished and pail closets substituted, 6 privies were abolished and Water Closets substituted and 3 Pail Closets were converted into

Water Closets. All new dwelling houses are provided with Water Closets. Taking these into consideration, together with the conversions, the position at the end of the year is (approximately) : Water Closets 3193, Earth (Pail) Closets 344, and Privies 67.

19. PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The question of Public Cleansing, *i.e.*, Wet and Dry Scavenging, was discussed at length in the Report for 1933 (pages 84—88) and an account of the projected scheme was given in the Report for 1934 (pages 92—93). That scheme is now in operation under the superintendence of Mr. J. H. Joynt (Sanitary Inspector), who has supplied the material for the following account.

WET SCAVENGING.

Wet Scavenging, *i.e.*, cesspool emptying, is carried on in four of the seven parishes in this district, the parishes which are not so scavenged are Waltham St. Lawrence, Shottesbrook and Hurley. In the parishes of Bisham and White Waltham the work is done by a private contractor who undertakes the emptying of the cesspools and the disposal of their contents. In the parishes of Bray and Cookham the Council's own employees and vehicles (two 1,000-gallon Dennis vacuum machines) do the work and the contents are disposed of by broad irrigation at two disposal sites, one in each of the parishes named. Some difficulty has been experienced in dealing with the increased number of applications for cesspool emptying in the Parishes of Bray and Cookham. This increase in cesspool emptying has been due to building activities, for approximately two-thirds of the total development during the year has been in the Parishes of Bray and Cookham. The staff employed on this work has been compelled to work overtime, and it is anticipated that it will be necessary in the forthcoming year to give consideration to the purchase of a further cesspool emptier. A dual purpose vehicle, *i.e.*, a vehicle with a tank which can be detached and replaced by a Refuse Collection body—would meet this need, and no doubt reduce or eliminate the necessity of hiring vehicles during repairs to the Council's scavenging plant.

DRY SCAVENGING.

Dry Scavenging is carried out by the Council's own employees and vehicles (two Dennis covered vans, each of ten cubic yards capacity) in all seven parishes of the district, the collection being weekly. The refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping, formerly at five sites, these being disused pits. One pit has now been filled, and another is nearing completion. A further pit has been acquired at Heywood Farm, White Waltham, and negotiations are proceeding for a site near Nightingale Lane, Cookham.

Like the Wet Scavenging Schemes where increased cost has been reported, this service has also been worked to its maximum capacity in order to deal with the increasing volume of refuse to be collected and disposed of, and it will be necessary to increase the staff by at least one workman during the forthcoming year.

Since this service, begun in 1913 in the Parishes of Bray and Cookham when 707 loads were collected (Annual Report, 1913, page 84) was extended to all seven parishes in the District on the 1st April, 1935, the volume of refuse dealt with per annum has been rapidly increasing, as the following table will show :

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Tons of Refuse Collected.</i>					
1935/1936	2799
1936/1937	2857
1937/1938	(estimate)		3090

This increase is again mainly due to building activities in the District.

During the financial year ended 31st March, 1938, 1,184 loads, or approximately 3,083 tons were collected in 266 working days and disposed of at a total cost of £1,812 5s. 7d., or 11/9 per ton.

In the previous year the figures were 1,044 loads, or 2,857 tons, total cost £1,529 3s. 6d. or at the rate of 10s. 8d. per ton.

WET SCAVENGING.

During the financial year ended 31st March, 1938, the cesspools emptied by the private Contractor in Bisham and White Waltham numbered 581 at the contract price of £300, or at a rate of 10s. 4d. per cesspool. For the previous year (1936-37) the corresponding figures were 484 cesspools at £300, or 12s. 5d. per cesspool.

In Bray and Cookham during the same period, and by direct labour, 4,908 cesspools were emptied of 6,841,000 gallons of sewage on 310 working days at a cost of £2,178 13s. 0d., or 6/4½d. per 1,000, *i.e.*, the nominal contents of one cesspool. The corresponding figures for the previous year are 4,470 cesspools, 6,700,000 gallons, 288 working days, total cost £1,738 8s. 1d. or 5/9d. per 1,000 gallons. The expenses of the above services for the year ended 31st March, 1938, are :—

	£	s.	d.
Refuse Collection and Disposal	1812	5	7
(including Loan Charges)			
Cesspool Emptying by Contract for Bisham and White			
Waltham Parishes	300	0	0
Cesspool Emptying Expenses	1889	0	10
(including Loan Charges)			
Sewage Works for disposal of Cesspool Contents ...			
(including Loan Charges) :			
Bray	149	13	2
Cookham	139	19	0

20. SANITARY INSPECTION.

The following is the Report of the Sanitary Inspector (Mr. J. H. Joynt) for the year ended December 31st, 1937 :—

38A, High Street,
Maidenhead.

To Dr. J. J. Paterson,
Medical Officer of Health.

(Tel. Maidenhead 1590)

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to submit my Fourth Annual Report since commencing my duties in the District on July 2nd, 1934.

A. INSPECTIONS AND VISITS.

Bakehouses	19
Cesspools	108
Cowsheds and Dairies	236
Council's Depot, Tittle Row	87
Drainage	377
Drain Testing	188
Disinfection	32

Factories and Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	1336
Housing (Rural Workers) Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
Housing Sites	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Milk Samples for Sediment Test	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Overcrowding, Housing Act, 1935	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Petroleum Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	351
Rats and Mice Destruction Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Refuse Disposal Sites	...	...	...	...	...	...	116
Rights of Way	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Sewage Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
Shops Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Slaughter Houses and Meat Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	424
Swimming Pools	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Verminous Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Water Samples	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	103
New Buildings (Surveyor Building Byelaws)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1446
Town Planning	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Total							5487

Complaints received and investigated ... 49

B. NOTICES SERVED.

Informal	...	...	...	...	...	...	377
Verbal	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Statutory	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	263
Prosecutions	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Letters received	...	...	...	...	...	...	4700
Letters sent	...	...	...	...	...	...	2335
Persons interviewed at Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	1615

C. INDEX OF WORK.

The undermentioned works were executed after service of Informal or of Statutory Notices :—

Accumulations of manure, etc., removed	...	...	...	4
Approach to cowsheds hardened	...	...	...	3
Bakehouses : Cleaned and Limewhited	...	...	...	1
Fuel Store isolated	...	...	...	1
Butchers' Shops cleansed and painted	...	...	...	1
Ceilings repaired	...	...	...	81
Ceilings provided	...	...	...	8
Ceilings cleansed and whitened	...	...	...	142
Cesspools reconstructed	...	...	...	8
Cesspools emptied	...	...	...	3
Cesspools provided	...	...	...	7
Cesspool covers repaired or provided	...	...	...	6
Chimney Stacks repaired	...	...	...	15
Chimney Pots replaced	...	...	...	11
Choked Drains cleared	...	...	...	1
Coppers provided	...	...	...	7
Coppers repaired	...	...	...	13
Copper Furnaces repaired	...	...	...	20
Cowsheds : Floors repaired and relaid	....	...	...	2
Drainage „ „ „	...	...	...	2
„ provided	...	...	...	3
Lighting and ventilation improved	...	...	...	2
Cleansed and whitewashed	...	...	...	3
Cows' Flanks cleaned	...	...	...	40
Dairies : Drainage provided	...	...	...	1
Cleansed and limewhited	...	...	...	4
Damp Proof Course provided	...	...	...	10
Doors and Frames repaired	...	...	...	49
Door Locks repaired or provided	...	...	...	39
Down Pipes repaired or provided	...	...	...	30
Drains ventilated and vents repaired	...	...	...	15
„ reconstructed	...	...	...	1
„ repaired	...	...	...	1

Drainage : Inspection chambers provided	...	...	...	1
Inspection chamber covers provided	...	...	...	6
Systems provided	...	...	...	28
Ditches and Ponds cleansed	...	...	...	1
Firegrates repaired or renewed	...	...	...	27
Flushing cistern repaired or provided	...	...	...	1
Floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	89
,, ventilated	...	...	...	21
Food storage provided or repaired	...	...	...	24
Fresh Air Inlets repaired or renewed	...	...	...	3
Gullies provided	...	...	...	60
Gully Fenders repaired	...	...	...	5
Gutters or down pipes cleared	...	...	...	35
Gutters repaired or provided	...	...	...	62
Handrails provided to Stairs	...	...	...	27
House refuse, storage provided (Bins)	...	...	...	56
Houses converted to Water Carriage System	...	...	...	2
Milkers provided with clean Overalls	...	...	...	3
Privies emptied and disinfected	...	...	...	10
,, abolished	...	...	...	16
Pail Closets provided	...	...	...	10
,, repaired	...	...	...	8
,, cleansed and limewhited	...	...	...	1
,, abolished	...	...	...	1
,, ventilation and lighting provided	...	...	...	2
Interior of Premises cleaned (dirty tenants)	...	...	...	3
Overflows from cesspools cut off	...	...	...	4
Rats and Mice Destruction Act	...	...	...	1
Roofs repaired or renewed	...	...	...	38
Roof water drainage provided or repaired	...	...	...	9
Sashcords renewed	...	...	...	29
Sculleries cleansed	...	...	...	28
Sewage disposal installation provided	...	...	...	1
Sheds repaired or renewed	...	...	...	11
Sinks provided	...	...	...	32
,, Waste Pipes or Traps provided	...	...	...	13
Slaughter Houses cleansed and limewhited	...	...	...	1
Stairs repaired	...	...	...	23

Ventilation and Lighting improved or provided	...	...	...	...	...	19
Vents provided to rooms without fireplaces	...	...	...	...	...	7
Vent Pipes provided with wire Cages	...	...	...	...	...	6
Verminous bedding and premises fumigated and cleansed						10
Walls made damp proof	...	...	...	...	...	88
Walls (external) rendered	...	...	...	...	...	19
„ „ brickwork renewed	...	...	...	...	...	59
„ „ pointed	...	...	...	...	...	87
Walls (internal) repaired	...	...	...	...	...	107
Walls cleansed, distempered or papered	...	...	...	...	...	174
Washhouses repaired and cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	11
Water Supply internal provided	...	...	...	...	...	8
Water Closets provided	...	...	...	...	...	9
W.C. Pans provided and renewed	...	...	...	...	...	8
W.C. Structures repaired	...	...	...	...	...	6
Wells properly covered	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ rendered in Cement	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Windows repaired	...	...	...	...	...	61
„ reglazed	...	...	...	...	...	21
„ provided	...	...	...	...	...	15
„ made to open...	...	...	...	...	...	20
„ sills repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	59
„ catches or hinges provided	...	...	...	...	...	44
Woodwork (internal) cleansed and painted	...	...	...	...	...	31
„ (external) repainted	...	...	...	...	...	26
Yard Paving repaired or provided	...	...	...	...	...	42
Total						2075

D. FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

There are 2 factories and 34 workshops in the district (including bakehouses).

Twenty-five visits were paid during the year and 2 informal notices served and 2 complied with.

E. SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are 5 registered and 2 licensed slaughter houses, making a total of 7.

Four hundred and twenty-four (424) visits were paid during the year to slaughter houses and butchers' shops.

A table showing the meat found on inspection to be unfit for food is given at the end of paragraph 28.

F. INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Number of Cases Notified :

Acute Polio Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	6
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	6
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of houses disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	32
Number of cases removed to Isolation Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	10

G. DRY SCAVENGING.

H. WET SCAVENGING.

(See Special Report, Paragraph 18, "Public Cleansing.")

I. COWSHEDS AND DAIRIES.

Number of Registered Wholesale Producers	...	...	...	43
„ „ „ Retail Producers	...	...	...	22
Retail Purveyors	...	...	...	33
Retailers (Milkshops, etc.)	...	...	...	8
Supplementary Licence to sell (T.T.) Milk	...	...	...	2
Dealer's Licence to sell (T.T.) Milk	...	...	...	1
Dealer's Licence to sell Pasteurised Milk	...	...	...	1

Two hundred and thirty-six visits were paid to these premises and many improvements were carried out after serving of notices (see "Index of Work.")

J. DRAINAGE.

One hundred and eighty-eight drainage systems to new buildings were inspected and approved during the year.

Thirty-eight drainage systems were re-constructed or additional drains were provided during the alterations or additions to existing buildings.

Four Privies were abolished and Pail Closets provided in their place.

Five Privies were abolished and Water Closets with flushing cisterns were provided in their place.

Five Pail Closets were abolished and Water Closets with flushing cisterns were provided in their stead.

Drainage systems were relaid or repaired to twenty-nine existing dwelling houses after service of notice.

K. VERMINOUS PREMISES.

Fumigation of a block of four back-to-back bug infested houses was carried out by the Council prior to the tenants being rehoused at the Housing Scheme, Cookham Rise. Three cottages were disinfested by the Council at the request of the Owner, who bore the cost of the work.

During the Survey of Insanitary Dwellings, three cottages were found to be infested with bugs, and one with fleas. Informal notices were served on Owners and Occupiers, with a result that disinfestation measures were carried out by both parties.

Disinfestation is carried out with Cimex preparation or by spraying with solution. (See also paragraph 24.)

L. HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACTS, 1926 AND 1931.

Three houses have been reconditioned, and maximum grant, *i.e.*, £100 per house, was approved in each case.

Approval has been given to the reconditioning, with a maximum grant, of a further five cottages situated in the Village of Bisham. It is anticipated that application will be made for assistance in reconditioning the whole of the cottages at Bisham Village, and it may thus be possible to save and restore this very picturesque old-world Village.

Where the administration of the Act has been delegated to the Rural District Council as in the case of this Council, it is found that a considerable amount of time is taken up in dealing with applications, for it usually means two or more visits to the premises after the receipt of Specification of repairs, etc., numerous visits during the execution of the works, and the attentative clerical work with Certificates of Valuation and Completion of Works.

It is my experience that this work does to some extent interfere with the normal routine in my department. I am rather afraid that a considerable number of applications for assistance will be submitted during the coming year. It would greatly assist the Council if these could be spread over a period, say of three years, but it may be argued that this reconditioning should not be delayed.

M. SHOPS ACT, 1934.

Owing to Housing activities and other routine duties, very little attention has been given to this matter. Twenty-six inspections have been made during the course of the year. It is hoped that during the forthcoming year the necessary inspections, etc., will take place. See also paragraph 21.

N. ANNUAL REPORT OF SURVEYOR UNDER NEW STREETS AND BUILDING BYELAWS.

Plans presented for approval	...	...	...	...	...	221
Dwelling Houses completed	....	...	...	...	...	74
Additions and alterations to existing dwellings completed...						84
Notices served, Contraventions of Byelaws, etc.	...	...				42

(Signed) J. H. JOYNT,

Sanitary Inspector and Building Surveyor.

21. SHOPS ACT (1934).

Owing to pressure of other work, routine inspection of shops was not fully carried out this year, but an effort will be made during the ensuing year to inspect and record all shop premises in the District. Twenty-six inspections were made in the course of routine duties and two notices were served with regard to ventilation. The majority of the village shops are of the Owner-occupier type and no Staff is employed.

22. SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Action under this heading is not necessary in this District.

23. SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There are four places in this District where swimming is open to the public, these are :

(1) A privately-owned swimming bath in the village of Waltham St Lawrence.

(2) Odney Common Swimming Pool at the weir of that name on the River Thames.

(3) Hurley Swimming Pool at Hurley Weir on the Thames.

(4) Quarry Wood Road Pool on a backwater of the Thames near Marlow.

With regard to the first, this is in enclosed private ground and is really an artificial enlargement of what was formerly a pond fed by land drains. The water is derived largely from a well dug in the vicinity and circulation is maintained by continuous pumping through a filter, but there is no chlorinating plant installed. There is good dressing-box accommodation and the sanitary conveniences are well kept.

Odney Common, which adjoins the second mentioned, is under control of the Parish Council and is subject to the Byelaws of the District Council (see paragraph 10). Dressing shelters are provided and there are also sanitary conveniences supervised by an employee of the Parish Council.

The third pool at Hurley is similar, but the conveniences, etc., are supervised by an employee of the Thames Conservancy Board.

The fourth Pool is of a like nature, and is under the jurisdiction of the Marlow Urban District Council.

24. DISINFESTATION.

No Council houses were found to be bug-infested, and consequently none disinfested during the year. Nine other houses were found to be bug-infested, and one badly infested with fleas. Seven of these were disinfested by the Council, and the three others by Owners and Occupiers. The methods employed for disinfestation are by "Cimex" preparation, and spraying with "Zaldecide" Solution. The letting of Council houses is under the control of the

Housing Manager of the Council, who, along with the Housing Committee is responsible for this matter. Disinfestation measures have been carried out by the Council with respect to three houses, and by a Contractor with regard to a block of four back-to-back houses. In three other cases measures were taken by the Owner and Occupier. When premises are found to be infested with vermin, the occupier is instructed, after disinfestation measures have been carried out, to thoroughly cleanse all articles, including the premises themselves, and where possible to burn all material of no value. Periodical visits are also paid to the premises to see that same are kept in a cleanly condition, and whether or not any reinfestation has occurred.

A letter is usually sent to both the Owner and Occupier advising as to what steps should be taken to prevent or remedy infestation.

25. SCHOOLS.

There are 12 public elementary schools in this District all under the Berks County Education Authority. No exception can be taken to their sanitary condition. All are supplied with water from the mains of the Maidenhead Water Company. The water closets and sinks in the village schools are drained to cesspools, which are emptied by the District Councils' Vacuum Tank in the Districts where wet scavenging is in force. The others have pail closets which are emptied and cleansed daily, by the Caretaker.

With regard to prevention of infectious diseases, etc., the Medical Officer of Health acts in conjunction with the County Medical Officer, from whom a weekly list of absentees from illness is obtained. See Table III in paragraph 33.

It is proposed to inspect all Elementary Schools during the forthcoming year, endeavouring to secure, where possible, Water Closet accommodation, with improved Lavatory Accommodation in cloakrooms if found to be necessary.

Certain inspections have already taken place, with the result that the Church of England Schools at White Waltham are now installing Water Closets and improved washing facilities, with sewage disposal arrangements. This work will be completed early in the New Year. The school has also been decorated since the first inspection was made.

It is understood that the Church of England Schools at Cookham Village will install Water Closets during the vacation in the Summer of 1938.

26. SANITARY CONDITIONS REQUIRING NOTICE.

Most of the matters mentioned under this heading in previous Reports have now been attended to, namely, adequate office accommodation for sanitary department, extension of dry scavenging to *all* the parishes in the District, and the revival of the proposal to sewer the villages of Cookham and Bray. Wet scavenging is not carried out in three parishes, namely, Waltham St. Lawrence, Shottesbrook and Hurley, but in the event of the charges for the sewerage of Bray and Cookham being spread over the whole District, it would be worth while considering the extension of the Wet Scavenging Scheme to these parishes, so that the whole of the sewage in the District would be adequately dealt with.

The difficulty in keeping pace with the demands for cesspool emptying in Bray and Cookham is being dealt with, and it would perhaps hardly be justifiable to purchase an additional vehicle for this purpose at present, in view of the progress of the Sewering Scheme.

The question of flooding at Bray is in abeyance at the moment pending action on the part of the Thames Conservancy Board (see paragraph 15).

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

27. GENERAL INFORMATION.

The Housing Scheme in the Parish of Cookham has now been completed and persons from insanitary and overcrowded houses were re-housed therein.

It is anticipated that schemes for some thirty new houses will be prepared in the forthcoming year. These will be for re-housing persons from insanitary and overcrowded houses from parishes other than that of Cookham.

All houses which appear to be unfit for human habitation have now been surveyed and routine inspections for houses which can be repaired at reasonable cost will continue during the forthcoming year.

New houses completed during the year numbered 74 and 221 plans for new buildings, alterations, extensions, etc., to existing buildings were submitted for approval.

28. HOUSING STATISTICS.

The following is a statement of the Housing Inspector under the Housing and Public Health Acts during the past year :—

1. *Inspection of dwelling houses during the year :—*

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	141
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...					973
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Act, 1936	...					91
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...					860
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	30
(4)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	61

2. *Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices :—*

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	63
--	----

3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :*

A. *Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—*

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	<i>Nil</i>
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	<i>Nil</i>
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ...	<i>Nil</i>

B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts :*

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	<i>Nil</i>
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	<i>Nil</i>
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ...	<i>Nil</i>

C. *Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :*

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	2
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	6

D. *Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :*

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	<i>Nil</i>
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ...	<i>Nil</i>

4. *Housing Act, 1936. Part IV.—Overcrowding.*

(a)	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	5
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	5
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	39
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	1
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	17
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	109
(d)		Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	<i>Nil</i>
(e)		Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	<i>Nil</i>

All known cases of overcrowding in the Parish of Cookham have now been relieved, those in the remaining parishes will be dealt with by the re-housing schemes in the forthcoming year.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

29. MILK SUPPLY.

The position with regard to milk supply is shown by the following tabular statement :—

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Number on Register :—

Wholesale Producers	...	...	...	...	...	43
Retail Producers	...	...	...	...	...	22
Retail Purveyors	...	...	...	...	...	33
Retails (Milk Shops, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	8
Licences granted for the sale of Tuberculin Tested Milk	...					3
„ „ „ „ Pasteurised Milk	...					1
Dairy Farms licensed to produce Accredited Milk	...					21
Dairy Farms licensed to produce Tuberculin Tested Milk						3
Total number of Registered Dairy Farms	...	...	...			73
Contraventions of Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 :						
Discovered	...	...	...	...	...	10
Remedied	...	...	...	...	...	9
Contraventions of Public Health Acts :—						
Discovered	...	...	...	...	...	23
Remedied	...	...	...	...	...	21
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	236

As a result of information received the Veterinary Officer of the Berkshire County Council inspected the herd at a farm in the Parish of Waltham St. Lawrence, and took samples of milk for microscopic examination and biological tests. Microscopic examination did not reveal morphological tubercle bacilli, and the result of the biological tests are not yet to hand.

There were no reported cases of Anthrax, actual or suspected, during the year.

30. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are five registered and two licensed slaughter houses in the district. Considering that most of them are old premises, their condition is reasonably good. Frequent inspections of the carcasses prepared therein are made, and the total visits for the year numbered 424 including those to butchers' shops.

On premises occupied by a pork and bacon dealer, a very large quantity of unsound smoked pork and bacon was formally seized and prosecution followed. The case, however, was dismissed on a technical point, namely, lack of evidence as to exposure for sale to the public.

The following table sets out the carcasses, etc., inspected and condemned :—

TABLE OF MEAT INSPECTION (Cookham Parish).
CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed (if known)	12	18	27	14	580
Number inspected ...	10	17	27	13	490
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis.</i> Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	1	—	—	5
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis	—	5.9%	—	—	1.1%
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i> Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	1	—	—	14
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuber- culosis	—	5.9%	—	—	3%

The following was also found to be unfit for food : 1,184lbs. of smoked pork and bacon ; 4lbs. of decomposed pieces.

Total weight of meat condemned and destroyed : 14cwts. 1qr. 15lbs.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are nine premises in the district where baking of bread is carried on. Some of them are very old buildings and the accommodation is somewhat restricted. Without total reconstruction it would not be possible to effect any material improvement. On the whole they are well kept and frequently inspected and in only one instance was it necessary to send an informal notice to cleanse and whitewash, and in another a minor improvement in regard to the storage of fuel was carried out.

31. ANALYSES, ADULTERATION, ETC.

Official samples of milk are taken by the Police and sent to the County Analyst for examination. Of the 34 samples so taken during 1937, 4 were found to be deficient in fat to the extent of 7.67%, 11.66%, 14.0% and 15% respectively, while four others were low in fat.

Samples of other foodstuffs are taken by Inspectors of the County Weights and Measures Department, who report that the three informal samples of Rum, Ground Almonds and Flour proved genuine.

Eighteen samples of water from private wells, and two from springs serving dwelling houses, were taken for Chemical and Bacteriological analysis, with the result that ten samples failed to reach the required standard. Steps were accordingly taken to provide a main water supply if available, and where this was not so, the existing wells were cleansed or reconditioned. In one case a tube well was constructed, with very satisfactory results.

Swabs and other morbid specimens examined by the Clinical Research Association, London, on behalf of medical practitioners in the neighbourhood :—

<i>Material.</i>					<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Swabs for Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	0	25	25
Sputum for Tubercle	...	...	...	...	2	5	7
Blood for Typhoid	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Others	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
					—	—	—
					3	32	35
					—	—	—

32. HEALTH PROPAGANDA, NUTRITION, ETC.

Apart from the Health Visiting done by the County Nurses, there is no child welfare work carried on in this District.

Several of the mothers from the neighbouring villages and parishes of Bray and Cookham come to the Welfare Centre at Maidenhead with their children, and there receive the instruction given.

SECTION F.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

33. GENERAL INFORMATION.

The sum total of notifiable infectious diseases (except Tuberculosis, for which see paragraph 35) was remarkably small and consisted of 7 of Scarlet Fever, 1 of Diphtheria, 1 of Erysipelas, 3 of Pneumonia and 2 of Puerperal Pyrexia which may be described as the mild form of child-bed fever. For the past five years the average number of cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria notified annually was 14 and 5 respectively, so that the year 1937 was well below that average. The case rate, *i.e.*, number of cases per 1,000 of population, is 0.68 for Scarlet Fever and 0.09 for Diphtheria, while the corresponding rates for the country as a whole are 2.33 and 1.49 respectively.

The prevalence of non-notifiable infectious diseases is difficult to gauge in the absence of exact information, but some indication of the extent of the commoner diseases amongst school children may be gathered from the returns sent in by the Head Teachers. These are classified in Table III in the following paragraph, from which it will be seen that Influenza, Whooping Cough and Chickenpox were the chief ailments and that Measles and Mumps were absent. There were no deaths from any of the diseases mentioned except 7 from Influenza in adults.

34. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The usual statistics relating to notifiable infectious diseases are set out in the two tables below :—

TABLE I.
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1937.
(*other than Tuberculosis*).

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Total cases notified.</i>	<i>Cases admitted to Hospital.</i>	<i>Deaths of notified cases.</i>
Diphtheria	1	1	0
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Typhoid and Paratyphoid)	0	0	0
Erysipelas	1	1	0
Malaria	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0	0	0
Pneumonia	3	0	2
Poliomyelitis	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	1	0
Scarlet Fever	7	5	0
Smallpox	0	0	0
Dysentery	0	0	0

TABLE II.
LIST OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE FIVE YEARS, 1933—1937.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>1933</i>	<i>1934</i>	<i>1935</i>	<i>1936</i>	<i>1937</i>
Diphtheria	8	8	8	1	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	0	1	0
Enteric Fever (including Typhoid and Paratyphoid)	2	0	1	0	0
Erysipelas	3	4	0	0	1
Malaria	0	0	0	1	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	0	0	0	0
Pneumonia	2	2	1	4	3
Poliomyelitis	0	2	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	0	0	1	1	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	0	1	0	2
Scarlet Fever	39	10	5	10	7
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0
Dysentery	0	0	0	1	0

TABLE III.
INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN SCHOOLS, 1937.

<i>School.</i>	<i>No. on Roll.</i>	<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Children affected including contacts.</i>
Bisham Parish	84	Influenza	Jan.	31
		Sores	Nov.	1
Bray, Braywood C.E.	80	Chickenpox	March, July, Oct., Nov., Dec.	26
Bray, Holyport C.E.	111	<i>Nil</i>		
Bray, Touchen End C.E.	41	Influenza	Feb.	8
		Sores	Sept.	1
		Whooping Cough	Jan., Feb., March, June	10
Cookham Dean C.E.	89	Scarlet Fever	March	2
			March	9
Cookham Holy Trinity	102	Sores	March	1
		Whooping Cough	March	16
Cookham Rise Council	65	<i>Nil</i>		
Hurley, Burchetts Green C.E.	17	Whooping Cough	June, July	8
Hurley, Knowl Hill	74	Influenza	Jan.	27
		Sores	Nov.	1
Waltham St. Lawrence C.E.	113	Influenza	Feb.	48
		Mumps	Nov.	13
White Waltham C.E.	101	Chickenpox	Nov., Dec.	12
		Influenza	Jan.	90
		Whooping Cough	Feb.	1
White Waltham Littlewick C.E.	11	Influenza	Jan.	8

35. TUBERCULOSIS.

It was not necessary to take any specific action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (compulsory discontinuance of employment) or under Sec. 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925 (compulsory removal of patient to institution), now incorporated in Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and of all deaths from this disease whether the cases have been notified or not during the current year are set out in the table below.

TUBERCULOSIS TABLE.

<i>Age Periods.</i>	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	<i>Pulmonary. Non-Pul'y.</i>				<i>Pulmonary. Non-Pul'y.</i>			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25 „ ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
25—35 „ ...	1	3	—	—	1	1	—	1
35—45 „ ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55 „ ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55—65 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Totals</i> ...	2	4	—	—	2	2	—	2

Percentage of non-notified cases amongst total fatal cases—*Nil*.

36. OTHER SPECIAL DISEASES.

CANCER.

The average cancer death rate for the past the years is 1.78 and for the present year the net cancer deaths number 8 males and 8 females, giving a total of 16, which is equivalent to a rate of 1.55 per 1,000 population. In the previous year the figures were 12 males, 9 females, total 21, and rate 2.04. The facilities provided by the neighbouring Hospitals appear to be adequate for treatment so far as they are called for and no special propaganda work has been undertaken.

BLINDNESS.

There was no case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified this year. Work in connection with the care of the Blind is undertaken by the County Authority.

OTHER.

Cases of the other and comparatively rare diseases mentioned in the Schedule were absent.

Easthampstead Rural Sanitary District.

SECTION A.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	27,034
Population (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	18,010
Population (estimated for 1936)	...	...	...	...	...	19,300
Number of inhabited houses (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	4,018
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	4,118
Number of habitable houses according to Rate Book, 31st March, 1938	...	...	...	...	...	5,000
Average Persons per House	...	...	...	...	...	3.86
Rateable Value (1938)	...	...	...	...	...	£141,819
Sum represented by a penny rate (1938)	...	...	...	...	...	£555
Outstanding loans (1938) Housing	...	...	...	...	...	£83,491
„ „ „ All other	...	...	...	...	...	£154,086

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR, 1937.

			<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Birth Rate.</i>
Live	Legitimate	...	222	116	106	11.97
Births	Illegitimate	...	9	3	6	
	Total	...	231	119	112	
						<i>Rate per 1,000 total births.</i>
Still-births	...	...	5	2	3	
	(1.F. illeg.)					<i>Crude Death Rate</i>
Deaths	...	...	217	115	102	11.24
Percentage of deaths occurring in public institutions, hospitals and nursing homes, 35.48.						
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth	{ from Puerperal Sepsis ... from other Puerperal causes					0 0
Rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	64.94
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...			58.56
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...			222.22
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	0
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	0
„ „ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	...	...		1

There has been no unusual or excessive mortality during the year and no noteworthy causes of sickness or invalidity arising out of occupation or environment.

3. POPULATION.

For Public Health statistical purposes the population of Easthampstead Rural District is very difficult to assess, as a considerable proportion consists of non-civilians (e.g., Royal Military College, Sandhurst). The Registrar-General usually gave two figures, one upon which to estimate the Birth Rate and the other for calculating the civilian Death Rate, but this practice has now been discontinued. The following figures show the growth of population since the beginning of the present century. There have been no alterations in the extent of the district.

Population enumerated in Census,	1901	...	...	15,757
„ „ „ „	1911	...	...	17,548
„ „ „ „	1921	...	...	18,757
„ „ „ „	1931	...	...	18,010
„ estimated for the year	1932	...	...	19,060
„ „ „ „	1933	...	...	19,200
„ „ „ „	1934	...	...	19,170
„ „ „ „	1935	...	...	19,080
„ „ „ „	1936	...	...	19,190
„ „ „ „	1937	...	...	19,300

4. BIRTHS.

The Births registered locally include those referring to persons not usually resident in the district, but temporarily accommodated in Homes or Institutions, and on the other hand, residents may go elsewhere for child-birth. The necessary corrections for residents and non-residents are made from figures supplied by the Registrar-General and are shown below.

The Births registered locally in 1937 were :—Legitimate, 170 ; Illegitimate, 6 ; Total, 176. The corresponding figures for the previous year were :—Legitimate, 167 ; Illegitimate, 5 ; Total, 172.

Corrected for residents outside the District and non-residents inside, the net figures are :—

				<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	116	106	222
Illegitimate	...	...	...	3	6	9
Still-births	...	...	...	2	3	5
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	...	...	...	121	115	236
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The net total of Births (live and still) attributed to this district for 1937 is 236, of which 9 or 3.81 per cent. are illegitimate. For the previous year the corresponding figures were 237 with 5 or 2.11 per cent. illegitimate. Based on an estimated population of 19,300, the Birth Rate works out at 11.97 per 1,000 of population. In the previous year it was 12.35 and the average for a ten year period is 12.69.

5. DEATHS.

For reasons explained in the paragraph above, the number of deaths registered locally has to be corrected for residents and non-residents, further as explained at length in the Report of 1934 (pages 198-202) a corrective factor has to be applied for age and sex distribution of the population in order to make the Death Rate comparable with that of other districts. The data upon which these calculations are made are set out below.

				<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Gross number of Deaths registered in						
the district	...	...	...	93	72	165
<i>Plus</i> Inward transfers, i.e., residents						
dying elsewhere	...	...	...	43	33	76
<i>Minus</i> Outward transfers, i.e., non-						
residents dying in the district	...	...	...	21	3	24
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Net numbers	...	...	...	115	102	217
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Deaths in Institutions	...	...	...	...	...	77
Coroner's Inquests	...	...	...	...	...	15
Uncertified	...	...	...	...	...	4

The net number of deaths being 217 and the estimated population 19,300, the Crude Death Rate works out at 11.24 per 1,000 of population. The previous year it was 11.62 and the average for the past ten years is 11.05.

The Comparability Factor for this District is 0.87, so that the Comparative Death Rate is $11.24 \times 0.87 = 9.78$. The corresponding figure for 1936 is 10.11.

The principal causes of death for the past five years are :—

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>1937</i>	<i>1936</i>	<i>1935</i>	<i>1934</i>	<i>1933</i>
1. Cancer	35	27	31	22	33
2. Heart Disease	53	56	46	50	27
3. Respiratory diseases (Pneumonia, Bronchitis, etc.)	11	26	14	17	12
4. Influenza	6	3	0	1	7
5. Diseases of the Blood vessels ... (including Cerebral Hæmorrhage)	23	24	20	19	16
6. Disease of the Kidneys ...	2	5	7	2	6
7. Disease of the Digestive Organs	15	10	13	7	10
8. Tuberculosis (all forms) ...	12	10	8	6	16
9. All other infectious diseases ...	0	2	0	3	2
10. Suicide	5	0	2	1	0
11. Accidents, etc.	7	6	7	9	10
12. Senile Decay	19	19	24	21	26

6. INFANT MORTALITY.

There were 15 deaths amongst children under one year of age, as against 10 in each of the two preceding years. With two exceptions these were all legitimate births. In addition there were 5 still-births, one being illegitimate. The respective rates work out as follows :—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	64.94
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	58.56
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	222.22
Still-births per 1,000 total (live and still) births ...	21.18
Average Infant Mortality Rate (10 years)	41.49

The cause of, and age at, death of the Infants referred to are set out in the following table :—

<i>Cause of Death.</i>	<i>Und. 1 wk.</i>	<i>1-2 wks.</i>	<i>2-3 wks.</i>	<i>3-4 wks.</i>	<i>1-3 mths.</i>	<i>3-6 mths.</i>	<i>6-9 mths.</i>	<i>9-12 mths.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Prematurity	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Debility	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Heart-failure	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	4
Respiratory failure	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Marasmus	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Cerebral hæmorrhage	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital defect ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Intestinal obstruction	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Influenza	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
<i>Totals ...</i>	6	—	1	—	5	1	1	1	15

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

7. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

As indicated in the corresponding paragraph in the previous year's Report, considerable changes in the Staff and office accommodation have taken place during the year under review.

On 25th January, 1937, the Staff moved into the new Council Offices in Church Road where there is now ample accommodation.

Two additional Sanitary Inspectors were appointed on the 13th of January, 1937, and they took up duties on the 8th February and 1st March respectively.

The former Chief Sanitary Inspector (Mr. Chas. Yorke) retired at the end of January, and the second Sanitary Inspector (Mr. H. Charlesworth) became Chief Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor. He is also Superintendent of the Sewage Works and of Scavenging and various other minor appointments such as Inspector under the Petroleum Acts, Shops Act, etc. A full-time General Clerk and Typist for the Sanitary Department has also been appointed. Further details of the work which was carried out under his supervision will be found in the Sanitary Inspector's Report (para. 20).

8. LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

In addition to the Acts, Orders and Regulations applicable throughout the country, the following adoptive Acts, Sections and Byelaws are in force in this District :—

Public Health Act, 1875, Section 66. Adopted at various dates for different parishes and now applicable to the whole District.

Public Health Act, 1875, Section 171 (2) for the Parishes of Binfield, Crowthorne and Winkfield. Adopted 6th January, 1931.

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, Part III, 1890. Such Sections only as are adoptable by Rural Districts.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907; the following parts only, Part II, except sections 19, 21, 26 and 30. Part III, except sections 39 to 43 inclusive and sections 47 and 51. Part IV, except sections 58, 67 and 68. Sections 39 to 42 inclusive apply to Bracknell Special Drainage District only.

Public Health Act, 1925, with the following limitations:—

Contributory Places only of:—

Binfield, Bracknell Drainage District, Crowthorne, Sandhurst—Sections 51, 53, 54 and 55 (as to Watercourses, etc.); Binfield, Bracknell Drainage District—Section 39 (reconstruction or alteration of drains).

The Whole District:—

Part II, Sections 13 to 16 both inclusive, 20, 23, 25 to 34 both inclusive; Part III, Sections 36 to 38 both inclusive, 40 to 43 both inclusive; Part IV, Sections 45 to 50 both inclusive.

The above are now superseded by the corresponding Sections of the Public Health Act, 1936, which took effect as from October 1st, 1937.

BYELAWS.

The following Byelaws, applicable throughout the whole of the District, remain unaffected:—

Slaughter Houses (Public Health Act, 1875, Section 169) sanctioned by Local Government Board in 1900.

Tents, Vans and Sheds (Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1885, Section 9 (2), sanctioned in 1901.

New Streets and Buildings (Public Health Act, 1875, Section 157) sanctioned in 1930.

Improvement of Conditions in Houses of the Working Class, sanctioned 1st December, 1936.

9. LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The general arrangements for supplying the local medical practitioners with swabs, etc., are as described in the appropriate paragraph in the Preface, where a list of the Laboratories, Consultants, etc., is also given.

Samples of Milk are taken by the County Police, and of other Foods and Drugs by the Inspectors of the County Department for Weights and Measures. These samples are submitted to the County Analyst. Samples of water for domestic use are taken from time to time by the local Sanitary Inspectors and sent to one or other of the well-known laboratories in London for analyses. The results of these investigations are given in the paragraph on Analyses, Adulteration, etc. (No. 31).

10. AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

For the transport of accident and other cases a St. John Ambulance is now available in Bracknell and neighbouring districts at any time upon application to :

Supt. W. Green,
Dublin Cottage,
Binfield Road,

Tel. Bracknell 27.

Bracknell.

A moderate charge is made for its use and a man to accompany the patient in the ambulance can be arranged for.

For infectious diseases the ambulance belonging to the Maidenhead Isolation Hospital is employed.

11. HOSPITALS.

The Hospitals utilised by the inhabitants of this Area are the Royal Victoria Nursing Home and Cottage Hospital, South Ascot (5 miles), the Royal Berks Hospital, Reading (10 miles), King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor (8 miles), and for Infectious Diseases, by arrangement with the local Authority, the Isolation Hospital, Maidenhead (9 miles). The distances given are approximate and measured in a straight line from the centre of the District. The service rendered appears to be adequate.

12. TREATMENT CLINICS.

An Orthopaedic Clinic—a branch of the Wingfield-Morris Orthopaedic Hospital, Oxford—is held at the Mission Room, Branksome Hill Road, Sandhurst, on Mondays at 1.30 p.m.

The following is an extract from the Report for 1937 :—

The Clinic has been open forty-six times and there have been 315 attendances during 1937. It is superintended by the After-Care Sister from the Wingfield-Morris Orthopaedic Hospital, assisted by the members of the Crowthorne Voluntary Aid Detachment, who also supervise daily exercise for patients in their own homes.

The Consulting Surgeon, J. L. Joyce, Esq., F.R.C.S., visits every alternate month.

There are now forty-eight patients on the Register ; twenty fresh patients have been admitted during the year ; thirteen have been discharged or transferred to other Clinics.

The Receipts for the year amounted to £69 4s. 11d., and the Expenditure to £72 5s. 5d.

The Out-Patients' Departments at the Windsor and Reading General Hospitals are available for persons from this District, as is also the V.D. Clinic at Reading.

There is no local Tuberculosis Clinic, but those at Windsor or Wokingham are available.

District Nurses are stationed in the villages of Binfield, Bracknell and Crowthorne.

Details as to time, place, secretary, etc., of these institutions are given in the Preface.

13. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Welfare Centres are held periodically in the villages of Binfield, Bracknell, Crowthorne and Sandhurst, particulars as to time, place, etc., are given under appropriate heading in the Preface.

The Berks County Council has entered into Agreements with the undermentioned voluntary bodies for the services of whole-time certified midwives to be available in the Easthampstead Rural District as follows :—

<i>Parish.</i>		<i>Voluntary Organisation providing Midwife.</i>
Binfield	... ..	Berkshire County Nursing Association. Binfield District Nursing Association.
Crowthorne and Sandhurst	... ..	Berkshire County Nursing Association. Crowthorne, Sandhurst and St. Sebastian's District Nursing Association.
Easthampstead and Warfield	... ..	Easthampstead, Bracknell, and Warfield Nurses' Fund.
Winkfield	... ..	Royal Victoria Cottage Nursing Home.

These midwives are available as such or as maternity nurses.

14. HOME NURSING.

A list of the local Nursing Associations is given in the Preface. For general nursing there appears to be a sufficient staff. In the event of an outbreak of a dangerous infectious disease, e.g., Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria, a special nurse is employed by the Council to supervise home-nursed cases. There has been no need to employ such assistance in recent years, but an account of the services rendered on the last occasion of an outbreak of this nature is given in the Report for 1930 on page 153.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

15. WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of this district was dealt with in detail in the Report for 1934 (pp. 115-122) and also in the Report for 1935 (pp. 121-122). The only area now dependent upon private wells is at Wesley Mill in the Parish of Binfield, where there are some 17 houses with a population of about 55, widely scattered. The proposal to lay a piped supply in that locality has been rejected on account of the high cost. The following is a summary of the water supply throughout the District as it exists at present :—

The Parishes of Binfield, Crowthorne, Easthampstead and Sandhurst are supplied with water by the Mid-Wessex Water Co. under its statutory powers, the Parish of Winkfield being similarly supplied by the S.W. Suburban Water Co.

The supplies of the Mid-Wessex Water Co. are derived chiefly from deep wells and the hardness of the water is reduced to approximately ten degrees. The water is then chlorinated before being pumped into service, and is analysed by the Company at least once per month.

The S.W. Suburban Water Co. derive their supplies from the Thames at Egham. The raw water is pre-filtered before passing through open sand filters and the filtered water is then chlorinated before passing to the service mains. The raw water is sampled and analysed every month and samples of the treated water are submitted for chemical and bacteriological analysis every two weeks.

The quality and pressure of the Company's supplies has been adequate, and the Mid-Wessex Water Co. has continued the relaying of the defective mains in the area of the former Wokingham Water Co. with the result that the pressures in the Crowthorne and Binfield area have been much more satisfactory.

The whole of the area can now be said to be supplied adequately with the exception of the Wesley Mill district, where the conditions referred to in last year's Report remain unchanged.

Main extensions under guarantees from the Council were carried out in the Ralph's Ride, and Harmans Water area during the year, 1,250 yards of 4in. main being laid to supply 24 cottages, where the well water supplies were regarded as unsatisfactory.

The results of analyses of samples of water taken by the Sanitary Inspector are recorded in Paragraph 31, under the heading "Analyses, etc."

16. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

DRAINAGE.

With regard to surface water drainage, comment has already been made (see Survey Report 1930, pp. 136-137 ; Report 1936, p. 136) upon the absence of sufficient outlet for surface water in the localities known as Owlsmoor and College Town in the Parish of Sandhurst. The condition has certainly been improved of late as a result of the cleansing and re-conditioning of the Blackwater river which drains this part of the district, and there has also been great improvement in the condition of the roadside ditches by the Berks County Council. No serious flooding has been reported during the past winter, such as used to occur previous to these works being carried out, and the position may now be regarded as being as satisfactory as possible unless very extensive works are undertaken for the drainage of the whole of this area.

SEWERAGE.

Under this heading there has appeared from year to year a commentary upon the Sewage Works serving the villages of Bracknell, Binfield, Crowthorne and Sandhurst. A comprehensive report upon these works has been compiled by the Sanitary Inspector who is now in charge of them.

Another sewerage scheme to serve the scattered hamlets in the Parish of Winkfield was completed in September, 1937, and the following brief description of the system has been supplied by Messrs. Howard Humphreys & Sons, of 17, Victoria Street, S.W.1., who were the consulting engineers :—

WINKFIELD SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

This scheme, which received loan sanction from the Ministry of Health in 1934, was commenced in April, 1935.

The scheme embraces the area of Winkfield Parish from Brockhill Road in the West and the Windsor Rural District boundary on the East, to Cranbourne in the North, and to the London Road in the South.

Owing to the somewhat scattered development, the sewers were of necessity very extensive, and a total of 13 to 14 miles of varying sizes from 7in. to 15in. diameter have been constructed.

The natural drainage line is along the valley from Cranbourne Corner to Brockhill and therefore a valley sewer was constructed through Ascot Place to a pumping station at Brockhill Bridge. All the subsidiary sewers therefore gravitate to the valley sewer and hence to the pumping station, and it is so situated that additional sewers can be added when necessary, also to drain thereto.

The pumping station contains three vertical Stereophagus pumps, electrically driven and automatically controlled by the rise and fall of the sewage in the receiving chambers.

These pumps lift the sewage to the Disposal Works situated at the end of Ryemead Lane.

These disposal works consist of Balancing and Settlement Tanks, Percolating Filters, Humus Tanks, Sludge Digestion Tanks and Sludge Drying Beds, capable of dealing with a population of 3,500 persons.

The construction work was greatly hampered in the early stages by very wet weather, making it practically impossible to carry on sewer construction, particularly in the valley sections.

The works were completed, however, in September, 1937, and house connections are being made very rapidly.

The following description of, and report upon, the various Sewerage Schemes in this District has been prepared and submitted by Mr. H. Charlesworth, the Surveyor :—

SEWERAGE SCHEMES IN EASTHAMPSTEAD R.D.

The policy of gradual extension of main drainage facilities to all developed parts of the District has been continued during the year, and the most important developments have been the completion of the Winkfield Sewerage Scheme, and the decision of the Council to obtain a report from its Consulting Engineers on the drainage of the Northern Area of the District.

The Council also decided definitely to proceed with the Amen Corner Sewerage Scheme, and at the time of writing the permission of the Minister of Health has been obtained to sewer extensions at Owlsmoor Road and Branksome Hill Road, Sandhurst.

The district is now extensively sewered and the principal areas which are still in need of main drainage are the Winkfield Street, Church Road, and Locks Ride areas of Winkfield, which will eventually be connected to the Winkfield Sewerage Scheme, and a large area of Warfield extending from Haley Green along Warfield Street to Bott Bridge. The Borough Green area of Easthampstead Parish is also in need of sewerage, but cannot be connected to the existing Bracknell scheme in that parish.

A detailed description of the working of the various Sewerage Schemes is given below.

BINFIELD.

This is a comparatively small scheme constructed in 1926, for the purpose of sewerage the village of Binfield. The length of sewers is 5,534 yards, and the Outfall Works consist of a screening chamber, a Dortmund type sedimentation tank, two circular filter beds each 35 feet in diameter, and a Dortmund type humus tank. Final effluent is discharged either direct to a stream, or can be irrigated on land. Sludge from the sedimentation tank is delivered by gravity to a simple arrangement of trenches where the sludge is dried and dug in. The humus is sludged by chain pump to a similar arrangement of trenches.

The Works have functioned satisfactorily during the year, although a considerable quantity of storm water finds its way into the sewers during periods of heavy rain, and in these circumstances the flow exceeds the capacity of the Works, so that a portion has to be diverted on to the land through the storm water overflows.

A number of serious stoppages occurred in the Terrace Road sewer during January, and it was found necessary to employ additional labour to scrape out the whole sewerage system. A regular flushing programme has since been undertaken and no further trouble has occurred. Approximately 300 houses are connected to the sewers.

AMEN CORNER.

At the time of writing, the scheme for the sewerage of the Amen Corner area has been submitted to the Minister of Health by the Council's Consulting Engineers. This scheme will serve 107 houses with an estimated population of 378. The sewage from the area will gravitate to the Bracknell Sewerage Works, and will be treated there by arrangement with the Bracknell Drainage Committee.

BRACKNELL.

The Bracknell Sewerage Works occupies a site of approximately 21 acres to the West of Bracknell. The sewerage scheme was carried out some forty years ago, and remains substantially unaltered except for minor extensions. The area to the west of the summit of Bracknell High Street gravitates to a Pumping Station at the lower end of the Works site, and the Bullbrook end of Bracknell comprising about one-third of the population of the drainage area gravitates to the Bullbrook Pumping Station, and is pumped from there through a 5in. rising main to the summit of the High Street. This pumped flow is then delivered to the Works via the gravity system which includes the Old Bracknell area, and delivers direct to the screening chamber at the Works through a syphon.

The drainage area which includes parts of the Parishes of Easthampstead, Warfield and Winkfield, was constituted in 1895, and comprises a population of approximately 3,000.

The Works were originally laid out on the contact bed and broad irrigation principle, and a complete system of under drainage of the whole site was laid out. In recent years the Works have been partly modernised by the construction of three circular percolating filters each 80 feet in diameter and 6 feet deep with the necessary dosing apparatus, streaming beds and a humus tank have since been added.

Purification of sewage is now carried out on the septic tank principle, the screened sewage passing through a series of tanks

before being fed to the percolating filters. The levels of the filters have been arranged so that primary and secondary filtration can be given if necessary, and the effluent passes through primary streaming beds, an upward flow humus tank, and final streaming beds before being discharged into a stream. An automatic storm water overflow is installed, and storm water is given land treatment. A second set of tanks which forms part of the original Works is used for balancing the flow and for storage of storm water.

During the year it became necessary to demolish and reconstruct part of the first septic tank as the original concrete was found to be giving way. The opportunity was taken to construct a new screening chamber and detritus tank, and to instal a re-conditioned Lea Recorder. The alterations were carried out by the Council's own employees. The recording apparatus has proved extremely valuable, enabling accurate records to be kept and pump performances to be checked. The dry weather flow averages 120,000 gallons per day.

The pumping plant consists of the original 3-throw ram pumps, and a belt-driven centrifugal pump at each Station, driven by a 25 to 30 B.H.P. National Oil Engine. All ordinary pumping is carried out by the centrifugal pumps which were installed in 1914, the ram pumps being used as emergency standby pumps and for emptying pump wells for cleaning purposes. These pumps are practically worn out, and it is extremely doubtful whether they could cope with the flow of sewage during wet weather in the event of a breakdown of the main pumping plant.

Whilst the engines and centrifugal pumps are capable of dealing with existing flows, the absence of adequate standby pumps is a serious disadvantage, and the labour costs of this method of pumping are excessively high.

During 1936 a Ministry of Health inquiry was held into a proposal to complete the sewerage of the Bracknell Drainage area, and to put down electrically operated pumping plant. These proposals were rejected by the Minister with the exception of small extensions in Martins Lane and Skimped Hill. Subsequently the Council was advised to prepare a comprehensive scheme for the sewerage of the whole of the northern area of the District.

CROWTHORNE AND SANDHURST.

A full description of this Works was given in the Annual Report for 1932.

The total flow recorded at the Works during the year was 66,302,000 gallons, this figure showing an increase of 8,672,000 gallons over the recorded flow for the year 1936. The average daily flow was 181,000 gallons with a maximum flow for one day of 365,000 gallons on the 26th February. This abnormal flow was recorded after five successive wet days during which the total rainfall was 1.34 inches, and was accounted for largely by a considerable flow of storm water from the Royal Military College. Generally speaking the flow figures have remained remarkably consistent, and it appears that with the exception of the Royal Military College the sewers and drains are in a sound and watertight condition, and the amount of infiltration of storm water is small.

Approximately 83% of the total flow is pumped, the remainder being delivered to the Works by gravity. The flow dealt with by each pumping station has been estimated as shown in the following table :—

No. 1 Pumping Station	...	...	500,000 gallons.
No. 2 Pumping Station	...	...	2,250,000 gallons.
No. 3 Pumping Station	...	...	3,000,000 gallons.
No. 4 Pumping Station	...	...	29,000,000 gallons.
Nos. 5 and 6. Crowthorne	...	...	12,000,000 gallons.
No. 7 Disposal Works	...	...	9,000,000 gallons.

The designed capacity of the Works is 270,000 gallons per day dry weather flow, and there is provision for by-passing excess flows through the storm water overflow to be dealt with by land treatment.

The rainfall recorded at the Outfall Works during the year was 29.04 inches, being the highest recorded since the Works was put into operation in 1933. There was an increase of 4.88 inches as compared with the previous year.

The following table shows the flow and rainfall for each month during the year, and for purposes of comparison the periods when the Royal Military College and Wellington College were closed have been indicated in the table :—

<i>Month.</i>	<i>Flow in gallons.</i>	<i>Daily average in gallons.</i>	<i>Rainfall in inches.</i>
January	... 4,838,200 College's part Xmas recess.	... 156,070 ...	4.38
February	... 6,535,800	233,420 ...	3.54
March	... 7,503,000	... 242,030 ...	3.14
April	... 4,830,000 College's Easter recess.	160,100 ...	1.69
May	... 6,154,000 ...	... 198,520 ...	2.61
June	... 6,035,000 ...	... 201,160 ...	1.67
July	... 5,022,000 ...	... 162,000 ...	0.92
August	... 3,345,000 College's Summer recess.	107,900 ...	2.51
September	... 4,528,000 Part ditto	... 150,930 ...	1.84
October	... 5,801,000 ...	... 187,130 ...	2.19
November	... 5,721,000 ...	... 190,700 ...	1.28
December	... 6,016,000 College's part Xmas recess.	... 194,060 ...	3.27
Totals	... 66,302,000	—	29.04

SEWER FLUSHING.

Systematic flushing was continued during the year and approximately 500,000 gallons of Company's water was used for this purpose.

HOUSE CONNECTIONS.

Fifty sewer connections were made during the year, serving 64 properties, making a total of 830 connections serving 1,160 properties. Owing to the small number of connections being made, the Council has discontinued house connection work, which is now carried out by private contractors under the supervision of the Council's officials.

ELECTRICAL CONSUMPTION.

The consumption of electricity amounted to 28,761 units as compared with 23,786 of the previous year. The consumption at each station is set out in the following table, from which it will be seen that No. 4 Station which deals with the total flow from the Royal Military College showed the highest consumption figures. It is estimated that 6,840 units of the total of 28,761 units was consumed by the heaters installed at the Stations for keeping the electrical equipment dry.

<i>Station No.</i>				<i>Units used.</i>			<i>Percentage.</i>
1	...	...	...	1,152	...	...	4.1
2	...	...	...	1,833	...	...	6.37
3	...	...	...	2,063	...	...	7.17
4	...	...	...	10,177	...	...	35.38
5	...	...	...	1,683	...	...	5.85
6	...	...	...	9,047	...	...	31.40
7	...	...	...	2,806	...	...	9.73
Totals ...				28,761	...	...	100%

PUMPING STATIONS.

The pumping stations and equipment have functioned satisfactorily during the year, the only serious breakdown occurring at No. 6 Station on the 12th September, when a small defect in the float operating mechanism and the failure of the alarm system resulted in the station being flooded to the depth of 18 inches in the motor room.

The amount of damage was comparatively small, but considerable drying out was necessary to restore the insulation resistance of the plant to normal. It was necessary to carry out routine re-conditioning of the centrifugal pumps to remedy the excessive clearances which were developing due to normal wear.

PLANT GENERALLY.

Minor alterations to the mechanical equipment have included the complete re-conditioning of the portable motor pump and the substitution of an Atcoscythe for the motor mower used for mowing the rank grass on the land. An 8in. sluice valve was inserted in the rising main at No. 6 Pumping Station to enable the station to be isolated in the event of repairs to the reflux valves being necessary.

DISPOSAL WORKS.

The Detritus and Sedimentation tanks are now sludged daily and the retention period in the sedimentation tanks has been reduced by using one tank only during most of the year. Scum plates have been fitted to both sedimentation tanks and this together with the frequent removal of sludge and the reduction of the retention period has resulted in an improvement in the condition of the filters and an absence of serious ponding.

SLUDGE DISPOSAL.

The 12 sludge beds have proved adequate for the drying of sludge since they were re-conditioned with washed sand in place of the clinker and ash media previously used. An accumulation of approximately 360 tons of dried sludge was disposed of to farmers during the year at a cost to the Council of £50, but at least double this quantity has now accumulated at the Works, and has been covered with soil until arrangements can be made for its disposal.

The construction of the Dorr-Oliver sludge digestion tank was commenced in December and will be completed in May, 1938. It is hoped that the use of this tank will result in the elimination of smell from the sludge drying beds, and produce a quicker drying and more marketable sludge.

IRRIGATION AREAS.

The most unsatisfactory feature of these Works is the absence of tanks for the removal of humus from the primary effluent. The present arrangement is to discharge the filter effluent into 12 channels which form in effect a system of broad irrigation. The labour expended in cleaning out these channels and sumps and drying and digging-in humus-sludge is excessive and it will be necessary in the near future to undertake the construction of properly designed humus tanks to replace the existing crude method of treatment.

FINAL EFFLUENT.

Five samples of effluent were taken by Inspectors of the Thames Conservancy during the year and proved to comply with the Conservators standards.

MANAGER'S HOUSE.

The manager's house was thoroughly repaired and re-decorated at a cost of £40.

WINKFIELD.

This scheme, which was commenced in July, 1935, was completed during the year and connections to the sewers were commenced on the 4th October, 1937. At the end of the year, 147 connections had been made serving 202 properties.

The scheme forms the nucleus of a larger scheme and it is expected that considerable extensions will be carried out in the future.

The designed capacity of the Works is 87,500 gallons per day, dry weather flow, providing for an ultimate population of 3,500.

The present scheme serves approximately 632 houses with an estimated population of 2,500.

The total length of sewers is 24,414 yards and the sewage is delivered by gravity to an automatic electrically operated Pumping Station at Brock Hill Bridge.

Three electrically operated centrifugal pumps are installed, each designed to deliver 14,060 gallons per hour when two are in simultaneous operation. The third pump is a standby. Each pump is driven by a 10 h.p. motor automatically operated by a float switch. Provision is made at the Pumping Station for the chlorination of the sewage, should it be necessary, and the flow is automatically recorded by a venturimeter inserted in the rising main. The sewage is delivered to the Works through a 9in. cast iron pumping main.

The Disposal Works site has an area of 5.90 acres and the Works consists of detritus tanks, balancing tanks, upward-flow sedimentation tanks, and storm water tanks, all in duplicate.

The primary effluent from the sedimentation tanks is delivered by automatic syphon to two circular percolating filters with a capacity of 1,466 cubic yards—equal to 1 cubic yard per 60 gallons dry weather flow. The filter walls are constructed of brickwork and graded clinker is used for the filtering media. The filter effluent passes to two upward flow humus tanks and the final effluent is discharged into a stream.

The sludge from all tanks passes to a sludge pumping station and is pumped to sludge digestion tanks.

The sludge pumping plant consists of two centrifugal pumps each driven by a single cylinder $3\frac{1}{2}$ h.p. water-cooled Lister petrol engine. This station also deals with the under drainage from the sludge drying beds and the liquor drained from the sludge digestion tanks during de-watering. The pumping plant can be used for pumping these liquids back to the sedimentation tanks for re-treatment.

The digestion plant consists of two primary and three secondary tanks, the primary tanks being covered. De-watering valves are fitted to the tanks and the digested sludge is delivered by gravity to under-drained drying beds. The dried sludge is disposed of by trenching on the site.

The Works is functioning satisfactorily and producing an excellent effluent. The scheme was designed and carried out by W. E. Blizzard, Esq., B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., M.Cons.E., M.R.San.I., of Messrs. Lemon & Blizzard, Consulting Engineers of Southampton, and the cost of the scheme, including £4,449 for road reinstatement, but excluding the cost of easements, is £48,984.

(Signed) H. CHARLESWORTH,

Surveyor.

The Expenditure, actual for year ended 31st March, 1938, and estimated for year ending 31st March, 1939, for these Sewage Works is :—

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Actual (1937-8).</i>			<i>Estimated (1938-9).</i>		
Binfield	£1,702	...	...	£1,822
Bracknell	£2,744	...	...	£2,952
Crowthorne and Sandhurst	£9,562	...	...	£9,412
Winkfield	£3,952	...	...	£4,189

17. RIVERS AND STREAMS.

These were described at some length in the Survey Report for 1930 (page 136) and comments have been added from time to time in the corresponding paragraphs in subsequent Reports, e.g., that for 1934 (page 127). There is nothing further to add to the comments that have already appeared. There were no reports of pollution occurring during the past year.

18. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

As may be gathered from this and previous Reports, the whole of the Rural District will soon be served by sewers, the only exceptions being outlying areas where the cost is not justifiable. The old time privy has practically disappeared and where the sewer is not available, Earth (Pail) Closets or Water Closets drained to cesspools are in use. It has not been found practicable to enumerate

the different types in use at the end of the year and the former figures are unreliable on account of the sewerage now in progress. During the year, 95 closets, mostly of the pail type, were converted into water closets and connected with the sewer. The number of cesspools cannot be accurately stated as cesspool emptying is not carried out by the Local Authority. (See paragraph 16—"Sewerage and Drainage," also Sanitary Inspector's Report, paragraph 20.)

19. PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Wet Scavenging (emptying of Cesspools) is not undertaken by the Local Authority and, in view of the extensive sewerage schemes, it is hardly necessary.

Dry Scavenging (removal of house refuse) has been practised throughout this district since 1912. In 1930 the District Council undertook the work instead of letting it out to private contractors. A description of the Council's scheme is given in the Report for 1932 at page 117.

A weekly kerbside collection has been maintained throughout the District during the year, with the exception of a portion of Owlsmoor, where the roads are unfit for a heavy lorry, and where a fortnightly collection is made by a Contractor. The collection is carried out with one Dennis side-loading vehicle of 10 cubic yards capacity.

The refuse is disposed of at one dump consisting of a disused brick clay excavation off Chavey Down Road, Winkfield. The tip is necessarily uncontrolled owing to the refuse having to be dumped into deep water, but the reclaimed ground is covered with soil. The tip has been burning continuously for some years and cannot be regarded as satisfactory for the purpose. There is some rat infestation which is dealt with by systematic baiting.

The staff consists of one foreman and driver, two full-time loaders, one being an auxiliary driver, one man at the tip, and a third loader who works part of the week at the tip.

The Health Committee has decided that the present tipping site is unsuitable for its purpose, and a Sub-Committee was formed to examine and report upon alternative sites. A proposal to use the low lying land at the rear of the Council's Housing site in Chavey

Down Road as a controlled tip was the subject of a Public Inquiry held by the Minister of Health on the 25th August, 1937. The proposal was rejected by the Minister on the grounds that the area suitable for tipping was not large enough, but the Minister's Inspector commented on the unsuitability of the present tip, and suggested that a more suitable site should be found. Negotiations are still proceeding for the purchase of a suitable tip, and notice has been given to terminate the use of the present tip.

Considerable progress has been made towards the provision of standard dustbins throughout the district, and this has facilitated the work of collection.

One hundred and twenty-six statutory notices requiring the provision of dustbins were served and complied with during the year.

The following table gives statistical details relating to the service for the year ending 31st December, 1937.

<i>Collection.</i>	£	s.	d.	<i>Disposal.</i>	£	s.	d.
Wages	527	2	9	Wages	188	15	1
Petrol and Oil ...	161	5	4	Rent of Tip ...	20	0	0
Tyres	59	13	10	Costs of inquiry	7	3	0
Repairs & Renewals	44	9	11				
Owlsmoor Scavenging	11	1	0				
(Sub-Contractor)							
Insurance	41	1	7				
Miscellaneous ...		8	10				
	£845	3	3				

Quantity of Refuse collected—9,715 cubic yards.

Weight of refuse collected—1,991.6 tons (ascertained by test weighings)

Weight per 1,000 per day—7.27 cwts.

(Based on an estimated population of 15,000 using the service).

Mileage covered by lorry—15,294.

	£	s.	d.
Cost of Collection	845	3	3
Cost of Disposal	215	18	1
	£1061	1	4

Cost per 1,000 population :	Collection	...	...	...	£56
	Disposal	...	...	...	£14
Cost per 1,000 population taken from the Ministry of Health costing returns for the year 1935/6 for Boroughs and Urban Districts with a population of under 30,000 :					
	Collection	...	...	...	£112
	Disposal	...	...	...	£38

The number of receptacles emptied during the year was 172,276. The average number per week was 3,313.

A comparison of the above figures with the costing returns issued by the Ministry of Health for the year ended 31/3/36 and dealing with Urban areas shows that the weight of refuse per 1,000 of the population per day is considerably below the average for Urban Districts, the figures being :

Easthampstead R.D.C.—7.27 cwts.

Urban Districts—

(a) Where refuse is actually weighed—11.7 cwts.

(b) Where weight is based on test weighings or estimated—19.6 cwts.

20. SANITARY INSPECTION.

The Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector for the year ended 31st December, 1938, is as follows :—

Council Offices,
Bracknell.

To Dr. J. J. Paterson, Medical Officer of Health.

Dear Sir,

I beg to present my Annual Report of the work of my Department for the year 1937.

This is my first report since my appointment on the 1st February, 1937, when the duties of Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor were combined in one Department in a new suite of Offices.

I have to thank the Chairman and Members of the Council, and its various Committees, the Medical Officer of Health, and my colleagues in my own and other Departments, for the help and support given to me during the year.

STAFF.

Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor—H. Charlesworth, A.M.I.S.E., M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., Qualified Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

2nd Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor—A. Furniss, M.S.I.A., C.R.S.I., Qualified Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.
(Appointed 1/3/37.)

3rd Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor—A. E. Nixon, M.S.I.A., A.R.San.I. (Appointed 8/2/37.)

General Clerk and Typist—R. J. Guy. (Resigned 29th January, 1938.)

COUNCIL OFFICES.

The Council's staff entered into occupation of the New Council Offices in Church Road on 26th January, 1937. The new office accommodation was provided by the alteration of existing buildings consisting of the old Post Office and the adjoining Postmaster's house. The alterations carried out included the construction of a Council Chamber, Lorry Garage and Car Park, and the alteration of the existing building to form Offices, Caretaker's Quarters, and a Committee Room.

The Council Chamber provides accommodation for 26 Councillors with provision for Officials, Press and Public, and the Chamber is designed to accommodate a further 8 members should the necessity arise.

The Office accommodation is as follows: Clerk's Department, Clerk's Office, Financial Officer's Office and General and Inquiry Offices. Surveyor and Sanitary Inspectors' Department—Surveyor's Office, Assistant Sanitary Inspector's Office, Clerk's Office, Drawing Office and Plans Store. Rating and Valuation Department—Chief Rating Officer's Office, Clerk's Office, and Public Rates Office, this last office having direct communication with the strong room.

A suite of two rooms is let to the Berkshire County Council for the use of the Superintendent Registrar.

The resident caretaker's quarters consist of three rooms, and there is a boiler house and coke store housing the central heating plant.

The buildings have been renovated throughout, and provided with a complete electric lighting installation and with an electrically accelerated central heating plant.

Office floors generally are covered with heavy linoleum and internal wall surfaces are finished in washable paint.

The Garage is designed for two 10-yard Refuse Lorries, and provision has been made for the addition of another garage of the same size when necessary. Ample parking space is provided for the cars of Councillors and Officials and the frontage to Church Road has been laid out as a draw-in, and additional parking space.

The Offices comprise a total floor area of 4,990ft. super., the cubic capacity being 73,628 cubic feet.

The original buildings were purchased freehold for £2,000 and the total cost of alterations and additions, central heating, electrical installation, paving and furnishing, amounted to £2,373 19s. 1d,

The work was designed and supervised by the Surveyor's Department.

MORTUARY AND POST MORTEM ROOM.

At the time of writing (March, 1938) the development of the new offices site has been completed by the construction of a Mortuary and Post Mortem Room at the rear of the New Offices, this also was carried out by the Surveyor's Department at a cost of approximately £500.

SUMMARY OF WORK PERFORMED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS DURING THE YEAR

No. of complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	105
No. of houses, premises, etc., inspected	...	...	...	...	...	179
No. or re-inspections of houses	...	...	...	...	...	590
Orders issued for sanitary amendments	...	...	...	...	...	153
Houses, etc., cleansed, repaired and whitewashed	...	...	...	...	...	122
Houses disinfected after infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	45
Drains repaired, cleansed, trapped, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	60
Drains tested	...	...	...	...	...	356
Water samples taken	...	...	...	...	...	2
Animals removed, being improperly kept	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bakehouse inspections	...	...	...	...	...	20
Cowshed inspections	...	...	...	...	...	86
Slaughter House inspections	...	...	...	...	...	291
Market inspections	...	...	...	...	...	50
New dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	126
Removals of accumulations of refuse, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	7

Factories and Workshops.

The routine inspection of Factories and Workshops has been carried out, and in one instance it was necessary to require the provision of an additional water closet. These premises have generally been well maintained, the only other contravention discovered being the omission of the necessary limewashing.

Shops Act, 1934.

Two cases have arisen during the year where contraventions have occurred under the above Act owing to lack of proper sanitary accommodation. One case was met by the construction of new premises and the second case was dealt with by the provision of an additional water closet.

No action was necessary with regard to the ventilation and temperatures of shops under this Act.

Vermin.

I am glad to report that no case of a house being infested with bugs or other vermin has occurred during the year. It has not therefore been necessary to undertake any disinfecting operations in the district.

(Reports upon other matters relating to Water Supply, Public Cleansing, Sewerage, Scavenging, Housing, Food Inspection, etc., are incorporated in the separate paragraphs dealing specifically with these matters).

Notifiable Diseases during the Year other than T.B.

<i>Disease.</i>			<i>Total cases Notified.</i>	<i>Cases removed to Maidenhead I.H.</i>	<i>Cases Disin- fected.</i>
Diphtheria	...	...	8	8	8
Erysipelas	...	...	2	1	—
Pneumonia	...	...	14	—	—
Poliomyelitis	...	...	1	1	—
Puerperal Fever	...	...	1	1	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	57	37	57

Cases of Tuberculooses.

			<i>Notified.</i>	<i>Removed for treatment.</i>	<i>Disin- fected.</i>
Tuberculosis	...	...	14	2	6

(Signed) H. CHARLESWORTH,
Chief Sanitary Inspector & Surveyor.

21. SHOPS ACTS, 1934.

Owing to pressure of other work, re-organisation of Staff and removal into new premises, it has not been found possible to carry out a systematic inspection of the Shops this year. In two instances adequate sanitary accommodation was provided, but nothing arose under heating, lighting, or ventilation. These, and matters in connection with the Factories and Workshops Acts are mentioned in the Sanitary Inspector's Report in the preceding paragraph.

22. SMOKE ABATEMENT.

There was no occasion for any action to be taken under this heading. The only factory chimneys in this District that are likely to give rise to nuisance are those of the Brick-works which are situated in an open part of the country.

23. SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There is one small privately-owned swimming pool situated in Martins Lane, Bracknell, which has now been used for two or three years. It consists of a concrete tank with sloping bottom about 42 feet in length and 24 feet wide in garden grounds, with the usual dressing boxes and sanitary conveniences. These are kept in good order. The water for the pool is derived from a well in the grounds and is filtered and treated with "Chloros" before being pumped into the pool.

24. DISINFESTATION.

There was no reported case of bed-bugs or other vermin this year, and hence no call for disinfestation.

25. SCHOOLS.

A general survey of the Sanitary conditions of the Public Elementary Schools was made in 1932, and the results given in the Report for that year at pages 125-126.

Since the completion of the sewerage of the village of Crowthorne the school closets have now been connected to the sewer.

The school at Warfield referred to in previous reports as being in a dangerous condition has been reconstructed and is now in a satisfactory state of repair.

The Ascot Heath Schools, which are situated in the Parish of Winkfield, have been provided with new sanitary accommodation and drainage, connected to the new sewer in that area.

26. SANITARY MATTERS REQUIRING NOTICE.

Of the five matters mentioned under this heading in last year's Report, only that of the provision of a Public Sanitary Convenience remains outstanding, the position at present is best illustrated by the following extract from the minutes of a meeting of the Office Accommodation Committee, held at the Council Offices, Bracknell, on Monday the 25th October, 1937 :—

“ The Clerk reported that the question of a public convenience had been considered by the respective Drainage Committees, and that with the exception of the Bracknell Drainage Committee, the proposal was not considered favourably. With regard to the Bracknell Drainage Committee, that Committee is of opinion that a public convenience in Bracknell is very necessary.

“ Your Committee recommend on the proposition of seconded by that the question of the provision of a public convenience in Bracknell be referred to the Bracknell Drainage Committee, and that the Surveyor be instructed to report on the various sites at the next meeting of such Committee.”

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

27. GENERAL INFORMATION.

A summary of the work carried out under the Housing Acts is given in the table in the next paragraph.

Demolition orders in respect of 6 houses have been made, and with regard to the outstanding demolition orders from the previous year, the position is that 5 houses have been demolished. One has been reconditioned in accordance with an undertaking given by the owner, and in the remaining cases undertakings have been accepted for the Cottages to be converted or altered for other uses when alternative accommodation has been found for the tenants.

The number of Council Houses is the same as last year, namely, 98, as the Winkfield Housing Scheme has not been proceeded with owing to the high tenders received. It is proposed to obtain fresh tenders at a more opportune time.

A considerable amount of reconditioning has been carried out during the year by means of informal notices, and personal contact with owners and agents.

The survey of the Owlsmoor area referred to in last year's Report has been completed, but has not yet reached the stage of actual representation. It is expected that this area will be the subject of an official report to the Council in the near future.

OVERCROWDING.

Some reduction in the number of overcrowded houses has taken place and there are now 41 families living under overcrowded conditions. Three overcrowded families were re-housed in existing Council houses when vacancies occurred, but no other building operations for the abatement of overcrowding have been undertaken.

BUILDING OPERATIONS DURING THE YEAR.

There has been a reduction in the number of plans approved during the year and some falling off in the provision of houses by private enterprise.

The following table sets out particulars of the number of dwelling houses built during the year :—

Up to £13 Rateable Value	...	By the Council	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
		By private enterprise	...		63
Exceeding £13, but not exceeding £26 R.V.	...	By the Council	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
	...	By private enterprise	...		33
Exceeding £26, but not exceeding £35	...	By the Council	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
	...	By private enterprise	...		6
Exceeding £35, but not exceeding £52	...	By the Council	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
	...	By private enterprise	...		7
Exceeding £52, but not exceeding £78	...	By the Council	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
	...	By private enterprise	...		6

BUILDING BYELAWS.

The question of byelaw revision has been considered by the Council, and a Sub-Committee was appointed to consider the new Model Series issued under the 1936 Public Health Act. It was decided to recommend that the whole series with one or two minor omissions be adopted by the Council, and it is expected that these new byelaws will be in operation in the near future. The present building byelaws were adopted in 1930, and are based on the Model Rural Series of that date.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING.

The Council's powers for the preparation of the planning scheme for this area have been delegated to the East Berks Regional Planning Committee, and the scheme is being prepared by the planning staff of the County Surveyor. The scheme has not reached completion and development is still proceeding under the protection of the Interim Development Order of 1933.

Two appeals against refusals to permit development were the subject of inquiries by the Minister of Health, one being decided in favour of the Council, and the other in favour of the appellant.

The Council endeavours to reduce delay in giving decisions to a minimum, and the Plans and Town Planning Committee has been given executive powers, and meets twice each month to consider

building and drainage plans and town planning applications. For the convenience of developers, information and the necessary application forms are issued direct from this Office when applications requiring Ribbon Development consent are received.

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACTS.

The County Council as authority under the above Acts has delegated its powers to the District Council, but no applications were dealt with during the year. This is accounted for by the fact that the district generally is not rural in character and working class cottages let at much higher rents than those visualised in these Acts. Occasional enquiries are received and full information is given but no case has arisen which could suitably be dealt with under the Acts.

28. HOUSING STATISTICS.

The following is a statement of the Housing Inspector under the Housing and Public Health Acts during the past year :—

1. *Inspection of dwelling houses during the year :—*

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	433
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...					672
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Act, 1936	...					316
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...					404
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	8
(4)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	68

2. *Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices :—*

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	49
--	----

3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :*

A. *Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—*

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	6
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	4
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ...	<i>Nil</i>

B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts :*

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	<i>Nil</i>
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	<i>Nil</i>
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ...	<i>Nil</i>

C. *Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :*

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	6
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	4

D. *Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :*

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	<i>Nil</i>
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ...	<i>Nil</i>

4. *Housing Act, 1936. Part IV.—Overcrowding.*

(a)	(i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	41
	(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	45
	(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	278
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	<i>Nil</i>
(c)	(i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	11
	(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	35
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	<i>Nil</i>
(e)	Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	<i>Nil</i>

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

29. MILK SUPPLY.

The following tables give details of the number of registered premises in the District, and it will be seen that the number of premises and the number of cows shows a reduction compared with the figures for the previous year. The cowsheds and dairies have generally been kept in a clean state and in satisfactory repair although some twelve premises still require extensive structural alterations to be brought up to the standard required by the Milk and Dairies Order.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Number on Register (1937) :—

Wholesale Producers	...	...	...	...	...	40
Retail Producers	...	...	...	...	...	31
Retail Purveyors	...	...	...	...	...	12
" Grade A (T.T.) " " Grade A."						
Number of Producers licensed	...	2				15
„ „ Retailers	„	...	2			0
„ „ Distributors	„	...	0			0
Total Number of Registered Dairy Farms	...	...	...			72
Number holding " Accredited " licences	...	...	...			11
Contraventions of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 :—						
Discovered	...	...	...	...	...	15
Remedied	...	...	...	...	...	13
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	86

REGISTER OF DAIRY FARMS AND COWS.

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Registered Premises</i>		<i>Cows (in Milk)</i>	
	<i>1936</i>	<i>1937</i>	<i>1936</i>	<i>1937</i>
Binfield	17	16	296	259
Crowthorne	2	2	—	—
Easthampstead	10	7	147	94
Sandhurst	8	7	96	102
Warfield	22	19	234	216
Winkfield	24	21	305	311
	—	—	—	—
	83	72	1078	982
	—	—	—	—

VETERINARY INSPECTION OF CATTLE.

No information is received from the Berks County Council relating to the veterinary inspection of cattle, but one case of Anthrax was reported during the year, which was not confirmed.

30. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

MEAT INSPECTION.

The number of slaughter houses registered in the District is the same as last year, i.e., 10. Four slaughter houses are used throughout the year and the remainder are used for pig killing during the season. The slaughter houses have been kept in good repair and clean condition with the exception of one used occasionally for pig killing, where it was necessary to instruct the occupier to clean and limewash the slaughter house, and remove rubbish and tools which were stored there.

A form of notice has been supplied to all butchers for the notification of slaughter other than that carried out during regular slaughtering hours. Every effort has been made to inspect all meat killed in the district, but this is not always possible on Thursday, when as many as six slaughter houses may be in use at the same time throughout the District, and when the Bracknell Market is held which also has to be inspected.

The meat killed in the slaughter houses continues to be of first class quality and the proportion of meat condemned is again small. The following table set out particulars of carcasses inspected and meat condemned. All meat condemned was surrendered voluntarily by the owners and no statutory action was necessary.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed (if known) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Number inspected ...	99	—	94	349	754
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis.</i> Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	1	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	6	—	1	2	5
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis	6.06	—	1.06	.57	.66
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i> Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	2	—	1	—	20
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuber- culosis	2.02	—	1.06	—	2.65
Weight condemned	29lbs.	—	60lbs.	8lbs.	248lbs.

Occasional complaints have been received from time to time regarding cottagers and smallholders killing their own pigs and selling some of the meat. Arrangements have now been made to permit the killing of an occasional pig under such circumstances provided that notice is given and the meat is inspected.

BAKEHOUSES

Bakehouses have generally been found to be clean and well maintained, and no new premises were added to the register during the year. Four informal notices were served requiring bakehouses to be limewashed.

FOOD STORES AND SHOPS.

These premises have been inspected regularly and have been found to be kept in a clean and satisfactory condition. No statutory action was necessary in this connection.

One new butcher's shop was constructed during the year and meat storage refrigerators were fitted to two shops. A butcher's premises where statutory action was necessary under the Public Health Meat Regulations has now been closed.

MARKETS.

A market is held every Thursday at Bracknell for the sale of cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, etc., and regular inspections are made of rabbits, fish and dressed poultry offered for sale.

31. ANALYSES, ADULTERATION, ETC.

Official samples of Milk taken by the Police numbered 42, and of these two were deficient in fat to the extent of 39.67% and 16.34% respectively, while four other samples were low in fat. Other official samples of Food Stuffs are taken by County Council Inspectors (Weights and Measures Department).

Samples of water used for drinking and domestic purposes were taken by the local Sanitary Inspectors with the following results :

<i>Service.</i>	<i>Good.</i>	<i>Bad.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Public Supply	1	0	1
Private Wells, etc.	0	1	1

The following swabs, etc., were examined by the Clinical Research Association, London, under the arrangements mentioned in the Preface :—

<i>Material.</i>	<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Swabs for Diphtheria	4	78	82
Sputum for Tubercle	0	0	0
Blood for Typhoid	0	0	0
Other Specimens	0	0	0
	—	—	—
	4	78	82
	—	—	—

32. HEALTH PROPAGANDA, NUTRITION, ETC.

Instruction in health subjects is given at the Welfare Centres held in Binfield, Bracknell, Crowthorne and Sandhurst, and also by the County Health Visitors in the course of their home visits.

At the public elementary schools, " School Milk " is distributed under the County Scheme.

SECTION F.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

33. GENERAL INFORMATION.

With the exception of Scarlet Fever, of which there were 59 notified cases as against 20 in the preceding year, and an annual average of 37 over a five year period, there is very little to say in regard to the notifiable infectious diseases. Fully two-thirds of the notified cases of Scarlet Fever were in connection with Bulbrook and Priestwood Schools, where in spite of inspections for "missed" cases, others continued to crop up in small groups over a period extending from September to the end of the year, when they ceased entirely. There were 8 cases of Diphtheria of which 4 occurred in adults at ages ranging from 18 to 46 years, the other 4 were of children occurring singly in different parts of the District. For the past five years the average number of cases of this disease notified annually has been between 8 and 9 cases. The case rate per 1,000 of population for the year 1937 for Diphtheria is 0.41 and for Scarlet Fever 3.11, while the corresponding rates for the whole country are, Diphtheria 1.49 and Scarlet Fever 2.33.

Two of the 3 cases of Erysipelas referred to persons of advanced age and the other to a child of 13 years in one of the Preparatory Schools.

The 14 notified cases of Pneumonia possibly indicate that this disease was somewhat less prevalent than usual as there are generally about 20 cases notified annually. One case of Poliomyelitis and one of Puerperal Fever complete the list of this group of notifiable diseases.

The prevalence of non-notifiable infectious diseases amongst children is indicated by the classified returns from the school teachers (see Table III in next paragraph). From these it may be gathered that in most of the schools, Mumps was the chief infectious disease and that there were also a few cases of Chickenpox and Whooping Cough, while Measles was entirely absent. Seven out of the 17 schools had "Nil" returns for the year which is rather a remarkable record. It is also gratifying to note that apart from Pneumonia and Tuberculosis there were no deaths from any of the diseases mentioned in this paragraph. The usual statistical tables relating to infectious diseases follow in the next paragraph.

34. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The following tables give the chief statistics relating to these diseases.

TABLE I.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1937.

(other than Tuberculosis.)

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Total cases notified.</i>	<i>Cases admitted to Hospital.</i>	<i>Total Deaths of notified cases.</i>
Diphtheria	8	8	0
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Typhoid and Paratyphoid)	0	0	0
Erysipelas	3	1	0
Malaria	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0	0	0
Pneumonia	14 (2)	0	2
Poliomyelitis	1	1	0
Puerperal Fever	1	1	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	59 (4)	43	0
Smallpox	0	0	0

The figures in brackets () refer to cases occurring in an institution and are included in the preceding number.

TABLE II.

LIST OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1933—1937.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>1933</i>	<i>1934</i>	<i>1935</i>	<i>1936</i>	<i>1937</i>
Diphtheria	14	5	9	7	8
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	0	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Typhoid and Paratyphoid)	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	3	5	5	0	3
Malaria	0	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	0	0	1	0
Pneumonia	21	25	12	26	14
Poliomyelitis	0	0	1	0	1
Puerperal Fever	0	0	0	0	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	0	1	1	0
Scarlet Fever	56	34	16	20	59
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE III.

<i>School.</i>	<i>No. on Roll.</i>	<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Children affected including contacts.</i>
Binfield C.E.	127	Influenza	Jan.	62
		Mumps	March	21
		Scarlet Fever	March	1
		Sores	Jan.	3
		Whooping Cough	Jan., March	4
Binfield Junior C.E.	44	Scarlet Fever	Jan.	1
		Whooping Cough	Feb.	4
Crowthorne C.E. Mixed	227	Chickenpox	March, April	6
		Mumps	Sept.	2
		Scarlet Fever	June, Dec.	2
Crowthorne C.E. Infants	35	Whooping Cough	Jan.	2
Crowthorne Broad- moor Council	104	Chickenpox	March, Oct., Nov.	4
		Scarlet Fever	Dec.	1
		Whooping Cough	March	8
		Mumps	Oct.	2
Easthampstead C.E.	48	Mumps	Oct.	11
Easthampstead Priestwood Council Mixed	192	<i>Nil.</i>		
Easthampstead Priestwood Council Infants	79	Mumps	June, July, Sept.	28
		Ringworm	Oct.	1
		Scarlet Fever	Oct., Nov., Dec.	8
		Sores	Jan., April	3
		Sore Throat	Nov.	2
		Whooping Cough	Jan., March, April	12

<i>School.</i>	<i>No. on Roll.</i>	<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Children affected including contacts.</i>
Sandhurst C.E.	85	<i>Nil.</i>		
Sandhurst, Lower Sandhurst Council	263	<i>Nil.</i>		
Sandhurst Methodist	109	<i>Nil.</i>		
Warfield C.E.	45	Scarlet Fever	Oct., Nov.	7
Junior		Sore Throat	Oct.	1
		Mumps	Sept.	1
Winkfield, Ascot Heath C.E. Boys	84	<i>Nil.</i>		
Winkfield, Ascot Heath C.E. Girls and Infants	127	Chickenpox	Nov.	4
		Mumps	Sept., Nov., Dec.	4
		Scarlet Fever	Sept., Nov.	19
		Sore Throat	Sept.	2
		Sores	Feb., Sept., Nov.	5
Winkfield, Bracknell Council	165	Mumps	May, Oct., Nov.	74
		Influenza	Oct.	1
		Scarlet Fever	Oct.	20
		Sore Throat	Oct., Nov.	10
		Sores	Oct., Nov.	3
Winkfield, Cran- bourne Council	191	<i>Nil.</i>		
Winkfield, St. Mary's C.E.	135	<i>Nil.</i>		

35. TUBERCULOSIS.

It was not necessary to take any specific action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (compulsory discontinuance of employment) or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925 (compulsory removal of patient to institution).

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and of all deaths from this disease whether the cases have been notified or not during the current year are set out in the table below.

<i>Age Periods.</i>	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	<i>Pulmonary.</i>	<i>Non-Pul'y</i>	<i>Pulmonary.</i>	<i>Non-Pul'y.</i>	<i>Pulmonary.</i>	<i>Non-Pul'y.</i>	<i>Pulmonary.</i>	<i>Non-Pul'y.</i>
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 „ ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
15—25 „ ...	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
25—35 „ ...	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
35—45 „ ...	1	1	1	—	2	1	—	—
45—55 „ ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65 „ ...	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	1
65 and over ...	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
<i>Totals</i> ...	7	5	1	1	4	5	—	2

Percentage of non-notified cases amongst total fatal cases—2 out of 12=16.6%.

36. OTHER SPECIAL DISEASES.

CANCER.

There were 35 deaths from cancer (17 males, 18 females) during the past year. Calculated per 1,000 of population the Cancer Death Rate for 1937 is 1.87, while the average for the past ten years is 1.44. For the previous year the figures were respectively 16 males, 11 females, total 27 and rate 1.48. The facilities provided by the neighbouring hospitals appear to be adequate for treatment so far as they are called for and no special propaganda work has been under taken.

BLINDNESS.

There was no notification of Ophthalmia Neonatorum this year. Work in connection with the care of the Blind is undertaken by the County Authority.

OTHER.

Only one case of the other and comparatively rare diseases mentioned in the Schedule was notified during the year 1937, namely, one of Poliomyelitis.

Windsor
Rural Sanitary District

SECTION A.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	8,655
Population (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	9,868
Population (estimated for 1937)	...	...	...	...	...	9,300
Number of inhabited houses (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	2,099
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	2,191
Number of habitable houses according to Rate Book at						
March 31st, 1938	...	...	...	...	...	2,357
Average Persons per House	...	...	...	...	...	3.94
Rateable Value (1938)	...	...	...	...	...	£110,224
Sum represented by a penny rate (1938)	...	...	...	...	...	£480
Outstanding loans (1938) Housing	...	...	...	...	...	£53,673
,, ,, ,, Public Health	...	...	...	...	...	£127,223

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS
FOR THE YEAR, 1937.

			<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Birth Rate.</i>
Live	Legitimate	...	118	56	62	} 13.87
Births	Illegitimate	...	11	6	5	
	Total	...	129	62	67	
						<i>Rate per 1,000</i>
						<i>total births.</i>
Still-Births	...	...	6	4	2	44.44
(0 illeg.)						<i>Crude</i>
						<i>Death Rate.</i>
Deaths	...	...	110	48	62	11.83
Percentage of deaths occurring in public institutions, hospitals and nursing homes—27.27.						
						<i>Rate per 1,000</i>
						<i>total births.</i>
Number of women dying in, or	{ from Puerperal Sepsis		...	0		
in consequence of, Childbirth			{ from other Puerperal causes	0		

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	38.76
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	25.42
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	181.81
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
„ „ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>

There has been no unusual or excessive mortality during the year and no noteworthy causes of sickness or invalidity arising out of occupation or environment.

3. POPULATION.

The population of this District as estimated year by year by the Registrar-General shows comparatively little fluctuation and remains round about 9,500. His estimate for mid-year 1937 is 9,300. The gradual reduction in the population figure cannot be accounted for. For comparison a list of the population figures enumerated and estimated for past years is appended :—

Population enumerated in Census, 1901	...	...	8,103*
„ „ „ „ 1911	...	...	9,014*
„ „ „ „ 1921	...	...	9,690
„ „ „ „ 1931	...	...	9,868
„ estimated for mid-year 1932	...	...	9,802
„ „ „ „ 1933	...	...	9,667
„ „ „ „ 1934	...	...	9,590
„ „ „ „ 1935	...	...	9,620
„ „ „ „ 1936	...	...	9,500
„ „ „ „ 1937	...	...	9,300

*Exclusive of the Parish of Clewer Without, which was incorporated with the Borough of Windsor on the 9th day of November, 1920.

4. BIRTHS.

The net number of Births attributed to this District for the year 1937 is 135, including 6 Still-births. Of the total, 11 or 8.15 per cent. were illegitimate. Based on an estimated population of 9,300 the Live Birth Rate is 13.87. The corresponding figures for the previous year were : total live births 107 including 8 illegitimate, birth rate 11.26 percentage of illegimates 7.48. The average birth rate taken over a period of ten years is 13.96.

As not all births relating to parents belonging to the District take place within the District and certain births refer to non-residents, a corresponding correction as in the case of deaths (see next paragraph) must be made for residents and non-residents, the relevant figures are set out below.

The Births registered locally are :—

					<i>Legitimate.</i>	<i>Illegitimate.</i>
Males	...	...	...	...	50	4
Females	...	...	...	...	44	6
					—	—
Total	...	...	...	...	94	10
					—	—
					Grand Total	... 104

Corrected for residents outside the District and non-residents inside, the net figures are :—

					<i>Legitimate.</i>	<i>Illegitimate.</i>
Males	...	...	...	...	56	6
Females	...	...	...	...	62	5
Still-Births	...	...	...	...	6	0
					—	—
Total	...	...	...	...	124	11
					—	—
					Grand Total	... 135

5. DEATHS.

The net number of deaths (see table below) attributed to this District for 1937 is 110, made up of 48 males and 62 females. Upon the estimated population this gives a crude Death Rate of 11.83 per 1,000. In the previous year the net deaths numbered 104 and the crude Death Rate was then 10.95, while the average for the past ten years is 10.72.

Various corrections have to be applied in arriving at a figure representing the Death Rate which will be comparable with that of other districts. The principal data upon which these calculations are made is as follows :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Gross number of deaths registered			
in the District	85	91	176
Plus inward transfers, <i>i.e.</i> , residents			
dying elsewhere	11	15	26
Minus outward transfers, <i>i.e.</i> , non-			
residents dying in the District	48	44	92
	—	—	—
Net number of Deaths ...	48	62	110
	—	—	—
Deaths in Institutions ... ..	...	...	30
Inquests ... ..	...	...	6
Uncertified ... ..	...	...	2

A further correction has to be made for age and sex constitution of the local population as explained in the Report for 1934 (pages 198—202). The factor as supplied by the Registrar-General for this purpose is 0.88. The Comparative Death Rate is therefore $11.83 \times 0.88 = 9.94$.

The principal causes of death in this District during the past five years are :—

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>1937</i>	<i>1936</i>	<i>1935</i>	<i>1934</i>	<i>1933</i>
1. Cancer	14	20	18	18	9
2. Heart Disease	32	20	29	21	20
3. Respiratory Diseases	8	15	7	12	10
(Pneumonia, Bronchitis, etc.)					
4. Influenza	6	0	0	0	6
5. Diseases of the Blood Vessels ...	11	12	11	12	23
(including Cerebral Hæmorrhage)					
6. Disease of the Kidneys ...	2	2	5	6	2
7. Disease of the Digestive Organs	6	7	11	9	6
8. Tuberculosis (all forms) ...	4	2	3	7	10
9. All other infectious diseases ...	0	3	2	1	1
10. Suicide	2	0	1	0	0
11. Accidents, etc.	4	5	3	5	5
12. Senile Decay	6	3	1	5	4

6. INFANT MORTALITY.

As in previous years Infant Mortality in Windsor Rural District is remarkably low ; out of a net total of 129 live births, there were 5 deaths, there being only 1 out of 107 in the preceding year. In addition there were 6 still-births (none of which was an illegitimate child) as against 10 in 1936. The respective rates work out as follows :

All Infants per 1,000 live births (5 out of 129) ...	38.76
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	25.42
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	181.18
Still-births per 1,000 total (live and still) births ...	44.44
Infant Mortality Rate (average for past ten years) ...	36.44

The cause of, and age at, death of the infants referred to are set out in the following table :—

<i>Cause of Death.</i>	<i>Und. 1 wk.</i>	<i>1-2 wks.</i>	<i>2-3 wks.</i>	<i>3-4 wks.</i>	<i>1-3 mths.</i>	<i>3-6 mths.</i>	<i>6-9 mths.</i>	<i>9-12 mths.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Prematurity	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Congenital defect	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Atelectasis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Totals ...</i>	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

7. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

As mentioned in the corresponding paragraph in last year's Report, a change was contemplated in the offices held by the Sanitary Inspector, etc., upon the retirement of Mr. E. A. Burch, who had been Sanitary Inspector in this District for 34 years.

On 1st April, 1937, Mr. W. H. Rowsell was appointed, with the approval of the Minister of Health, to take up the combined offices of Sanitary Inspector, Building Surveyor and Superintendent of Scavenging for the Parish of Old Windsor only, that of the other two parishes, Sunninghill and Sunningdale, being under the superintendence of Mr. E. J. Toy (see paragraph 19).

A telephone is installed at the Sanitary Inspector's private house, which is just outside the District, but office accommodation and clerical assistance are not provided. In this connection the provision of a centrally situated office for the convenience of the public as well as for the proper storage of materials, records, etc., and the more facile despatch of business is recommended to the Council for consideration.

8. LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

The following is a list of the Adoptive Acts, Byelaws and Regulations in force in the District and the date of their adoption :

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, Part III, 1890, adopted in February, 1891.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907. By an Order of the Local Government Board dated 23rd July, 1914, the following sections of this Act, as from the 11th September, 1914, viz. :—

- (a) Sections 15, 16, 17, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32 and 33, comprised in Part II ;
Sections 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 43, 44, 46 and 49, comprised in Part III ; and
Sections 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66 and 67, comprised in Part IV
shall be in force in the several contributory places within the District ; and
- (b) Section 48, comprised in Part III, shall be in force in the contributory places of Sunningdale and Sunninghill within the District.

Certain conditions and adaptations are applied to the four Sections (27, 35, 38 and 59) marked in italics in the preceding paragraph. These are recorded in detail in the Report for 1930 at page 166.

Urban Powers and Obligation under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1875, granted by Orders of the Local Government Board as under :—

Parish of Old Windsor, 14th January, 1914.

Parish of Sunningdale, 5th June, 1914.

Also Urban Powers under the second paragraph of Section 44 of the Public Health Act, 1875, by Order of the Ministry of Health dated 28th May, 1921, in respect of the whole Rural District.

All the above are now included in the comparable and corresponding Sections of the new Public Health Act of 1936, and are detailed here merely for the purpose of permanent record.

In addition, the Windsor Rural (Urban Powers) Order, 1938, dated 13th April, 1938, brings into operation, for the whole of the District, Sections 263 and 264 of the Public Health Act, 1936, relating to maintenance of water courses and culverts.

BYELAWS relating to :—

New Streets and Buildings, made under Section 157 of the Public Health Act, 1875. These were revised to meet the requirements of the Ministry of Health and were sealed by the District Council on 2nd day of March, 1926.

Tents, Vans, Sheds and similar structures used for human habitation. Sanctioned by the Minister of Health, 2nd January, 1923.

Slaughter Houses :—Model Series, including Art. 9 B, making the use of the Humane Killer compulsory. Sanctioned by the Minister of Health, 21st July, 1925.

9. LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The laboratory facilities are the same for this as for the other Districts in the combination, and are described under the appropriate heading in the Preface, where a list of Special Clinics, Consultants, etc., will also be found.

A statement of specimens examined, analyses made, etc., is given in Section E, paragraph 31, under the heading “Analyses, Adulteration, Etc.”

10. AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

There is no local ambulance. For the removal of patients the ambulance belonging to the Hospital to which the patient is to be removed is employed.

11. HOSPITALS AND NURSING HOMES.

The Hospitals available for inhabitants of this District include :

1. King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor (General).
2. Royal Victoria Cottage Hospital, South Ascot (General).
3. Borough Isolation Hospital, Maidenhead (Infectious Disease).

The Smallpox Hospital on the Ham Island at Old Windsor mentioned in previous Reports is now abandoned, the Berks County Council having entered into an arrangement with the County Borough of Reading for joint use of a new Smallpox Hospital recently erected in Reading and this will be available for any cases arising in Windsor Rural District.

12. TREATMENT CLINICS.

The local Treatment Clinics held in Windsor Borough are available for residents in this District, as are also the County (Special) Clinics held in Reading.

13. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Infant Welfare Centres (Voluntary) are held at St. Michael's House, Ascot, and the Cordes Hall, Sunninghill (see List in Preface for particulars).

14. HOME NURSING.

This is carried out by the local nursing associations, of which there are two, one at Ascot for the parishes of Sunninghill and Sunningdale and one at Old Windsor for the Parish of that name. Details of these are given in the List in the Preface.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

15. WATER SUPPLY.

The circumstances are the same as in the Report for 1935, except that there are now only 18 houses supplied by private wells and 4 houses in Windsor Great Park supplied by the Windsor Corporation Waterworks.

The District generally is supplied by the South-West Suburban Water Company, which takes its water from the River Thames at Egham. The water first passes through pre-filters, then is subject to filtration through sand beds. The final filtered water is chlorinated as a further purification treatment, a system which has been in operation for the past 26 years. Samples of water from the mains of this Company were submitted for chemical and bacteriological examination in June and December. The subsequent reports from the analysts declared the water to be of good quality, chemically and bacteriologically, and free from any trace of contamination.

The new connections to this supply during the year were: In the Parish of Old Windsor—11, Sunninghill—13, Sunningdale—none. Internal water supply was provided to 8 houses, previously supplied from stand-pipes in the gardens.

Formerly a number of houses situated on Crown land in the Parish of Old Windsor were supplied from the Crown Pumping Station at Old Windsor Lock, but these now obtain their water from the South-West Suburban Company, which delivers water in bulk by meter at three points to the Crown mains.

16. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Surface water drainage in this District is confined to ditches and natural water courses.

The Parish of Old Windsor is not sewered, but Cesspools and Earth (or Pail) Closets are emptied by the District Council's employees.

The whole of the Parishes of Sunninghill and Sunningdale, including the village of Ascot, is sewered, as described in the Survey Report for 1930 (pp. 170—171), and in the Report for 1932 at page 142.

In subsequent Reports, comments on the sewerage system have been included in this paragraph, these being supplied by Mr. E. J. Toy, Works Manager and Sanitary Superintendent, whose address and telephone number are "Mascal," Ascot, 357. In continuation, Mr. Toy supplies the following Report for 1937 :—

"Mascal," Ascot.

To Dr. J. J. Paterson,

Medical Officer of Health.

Dear Sir,

The following is my Report upon the Sunninghill and Sunningdale Sewerage System for the year ended 31st December, 1937 :

Twenty more houses were connected to the sewerage system during 1937, making a total, including 62 from the Egham District, of 1,673. The number of houses in Sunninghill and Sunningdale which have no sewer available for them remains at about 20.

The total quantity of sewage pumped from Blacknest to the Outfall Works half-way between Ascot and Bracknell was 112,810,847 gallons, an increase of over nine million gallons as compared with 1936, almost the whole of which was in the first six months, and was due to the excessive rainfall of the 1936/37 winter. The monthly totals were as follows :—

January ...	11,508,530	July ...	8,240,994
February ...	12,352,784	August ...	7,267,106
March ...	13,535,828	Sept. ...	7,003,483
April ...	9,360,474	October ...	7,662,544
May ...	9,208,345	November ...	7,342,272
June ...	9,270,996	December ...	10,057,501

The rainfall at the Pumping Station for the year amounted to 31.76 inches, which is more than 25% above the normal, and the highest for many years. The amount of anthracite coal used for making the gas to drive the pumping machinery was 76½ tons, 6 tons more than in 1936, and the cost was £215 against £193. The plant continues to be very economical, as 2,230 gallons of sewage were pumped the 4½ miles to the Outfall Works and lifted 120 feet at the cost of one penny for fuel. Mr. C. Castle and his staff continue to keep everything at the Pumping Station in first class order, and I am hoping that the inspection of manhole covers in

low-lying fields which was carried out during the year, and the raising of some of them, will prevent a repetition of the big influx of water in the future, which partly accounted for the abnormal pumping at the beginning of the year.

The chlorination at the Pumping Station has been carried out throughout the year, and has been very satisfactory. One and a half cwts. of liquid chlorine is used each week, equal to 10 parts per million of sewage treated, and the cost of the chlorine and water used in the process amounted to £144 for the 12 months.

The gas generators were working for 8,147 hours, pumping being continuous except from 6 to 8.30 each morning. One, and at times two, of the big pumps, each dealing with 18,000 gallons per hour, were working for 4,114 hours (as one pump) and the two small ones, coupled together and with a joint capacity of 10,000 gallons per hour, over 5,000 hours.

At the Outfall Works, where Mr. Wallace continues to put out an effluent which is quite satisfactory to the Thames Conservancy Inspectors, the quantity of sludge to be dealt with has been reduced to not much more than a third of what it was before the introduction of the sludge digestion tanks, and the drying of the sludge by the artificial heating apparatus continues to be most helpful during the winter months.

(Signed) EDMUND J. TOY, *Manager.*

WET SCAVENGING.

No. of cesspools emptied at Ascot, Sunninghill, and Sunningdale, and outside the District during 1937 ...	290
No. of loads of approximately 1,000 gallons each ...	378
Weekly average of pail closets dealt with	6
Cost of Wet Scavenging	£342

The £342 includes the cost of emptying cesspools outside the District, for which the Council was paid £135, and also the cost of flushing the sewers, for which the cesspool emptier is used for one day during most weeks.

DRY SCAVENGING.

Cost of Dry Scavenging for 1937	...	...	...	£1,297
Mileage covered by motor lorry	...	...	...	6,753
No. of loads taken to tip by motor lorry	...	...	...	1,372
Bulk of ditto in cubic yards	...	...	...	6,997

The above cost includes not only that of the motor lorry, but also that of horse traction for removing the refuse from the Ascot Racecourse stands, and from Heatherwood Hospital, and for the carting of the large amount of covering material used on the tip adjoining the Brockenhurst Road at South Ascot, where the layering and covering method in use still proves most satisfactory.

Early in 1938 the Council decided to purchase a new and larger dust freighter from Messrs. Shelvoke and Drury, and when this is delivered at the end of March it is hoped to be able to do away with horse haulage altogether, as well as to do most of the work now done by the existing freighter, which has now been on active service for ten years.

Ratepayers in this District are not required to put their dust bins outside their premises on the day when the freighter is due to call, as the refuse is carried from the back of the house by the dustmen, a process which has great advantages, but does add considerably to the cost of collection.

With regard to scavenging in the Parish of Old Windsor, this is now under the superintendence of Mr. W. H. Rowsell, Sanitary Inspector, and is carried out partly by the Council's employees (wet scavenging) and partly by a private contractor (dry scavenging), who is under obligation to find a satisfactory disposal site. This arrangement can hardly be deemed satisfactory, but as the Council has so far been unable to acquire a site for controlled tipping it must continue, but negotiations are now proceeding with an adjoining Local Authority to accept the refuse upon terms for disposal in their Destructor. If these negotiations are successful, it will then be possible to re-organise the service on more efficient lines.

In May, 1937, a regular weekly collection of house refuse throughout the year was substituted for the weekly collection during Summer months and fortnightly during winter months.

A detailed record of the cesspool emptying work is kept, shewing the dates on which the service is rendered at each house.

During the year ended 1937 a total of 1,146,750 gallons of sewage was removed from 1,558 cesspool emptyings, and an average of 50 Pail Closets were emptied weekly. As there is only one cesspool-emptying vehicle of 750 gallons capacity it is impossible to give satisfactory service to the five hundred odd houses in this parish and the question of a sewerage system as an alternative to a considerable extension of the wet scavenging system is worthy of consideration (see paragraph 26, "Sanitary Conditions requiring Notice.")

17. RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The rivers and streams in this District comprise :—

- (1) THE THAMES which forms the eastern boundary of the Parish of Old Windsor.
- (2) THE BLACKMOOR STREAM which receives the effluent from the Sewage Works at Whitmoor Bog and flows into the Cut, an artificial tributary of the Thames.
- (3) VIRGINIA WATER, a large lake in Windsor Forest adjacent to the receiving and pumping station of the Sewage Works at Blacknest.
- (4) ENGLEMERE LAKE situated on the boundary between Ascot and Winkfield (Easthampstead R.D.)
- (5) Several small unnamed streams which feed these lakes as well as other ornamental lakes and ponds within the grounds of the large private estates.

18. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

In consequence of the survey of the closet accommodation that was undertaken many years ago, the policy of substituting water-carriage closets for the conservancy system has been steadily followed and year by year some 20 to 30 conversions are effected.

During the year under review 37 new houses were provided with water closets, 2 pail (earth) closets were converted to water closets and the last Privy-Pit in this District was abolished on the 26th May, 1936.

The position at present is : Water Closets, 2,262 ; Pail (earth) Closets, 60. For the previous year (1936) the respective totals were 2,225 Water Closets and 101 Pail Closets.

19. PUBLIC CLEANSING.

As indicated in the previous paragraphs the whole of the Parishes of Sunninghill and Sunningdale, including the village and locality known as Ascot, are sewered, while the Parish of Old Windsor is wet-scavenged, i.e., cesspools emptied and contents of pail closets removed by Council's employees.

Cesspool contents are discharged into a convenient manhole near the Windsor Borough Sewage Works and there disposed of, at an annual charge levied upon the parish served.

Dry scavenging, i.e., removal of dry household refuse, is in operation throughout all the parishes of this District. The refuse collected in the Parishes of Sunninghill and Sunningdale is disposed of by controlled tipping on bog-land belonging to the Fuel Allotment Trustees adjoining Brockenhurst Road, South Ascot, with the object of raising the general level of this land so that it may be utilised for public purposes at some future time.

A considerable portion has now been completed and is certainly a great improvement upon the conditions previously existing. This portion of the work is supervised by Mr. Edmund J. Toy, whose report appears above (paragraph 16).

20. SANITARY INSPECTION.

The first Report of Mr. W. H. Rowsell since his appointment as Sanitary Inspector for this District, on 1st April, 1937, is reproduced below.

West Lodge,
Sunningdale.

To Dr. J. J. Paterson,
Medical Officer of Health.

Tel. Ascot 663.

Dear Sir,

Following are particulars relating to my duties during the past year :—

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND RE-INSPECTIONS
IN CONNECTION WITH :

Dwelling Houses (Public Health and Housing)	...	...	310
Drainage Work	... ..	...	40
Infectious Disease	... ..	...	50
Cowsheds and Dairies	... ..	...	28
Factories and Workshops	... ..	...	18
Shop Premises	... ..	...	47
Slaughter Houses and Butchers' Shops	... ..	...	94
Food Stores	... ..	...	19
Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.	... ..	...	3
Water Courses	... ..	...	26
Miscellaneous (Interviews, etc.)	... ..	...	83

NOTICES.—97 Informal Notices were given during the year (including Verbal), 66 were complied with by the year's end, the remainder being either in hand, or "time unexpired."

ITEMS OF DISREPAIR, AND NUISANCES, ETC., COVERED BY NOTICES.

Accumulations (Rubbish, etc.)	... ..	2
Animals improperly kept	... ..	4
Broken Sash Cords	... ..	20
Damp Walls	... ..	53
Drains obstructed	... ..	3
Defective Rain Water Gutters and Pipes	... ..	29
„ Brickwork of Walls, etc.	... ..	33
„ Unpaved and undrained Yard Surfaces	... ..	36
„ or missing sub-floor Ventilators	... ..	4
„ or missing Dust Bins	... ..	10
„ Firegrates (Cooking Stoves, Coppers, etc.)	... ..	27
„ Stairs	... ..	3
„ Window and Door Fastenings	... ..	8
„ Window and Door Frames	... ..	42
„ Floors	... ..	36
„ Drainage	... ..	14
„ and insufficient Cesspool Accommodation	... ..	10
Foul or Obstructed Water Courses	... ..	8

Insufficient Light and Ventilation (Rooms)	35
„ or Insanitary Sink Accommodation	30
„ means of Ventilation in Shops	3
„ means of maintaining reasonable temperature in Shops	3
Leaky Roofs	29
Lack of suitable and sufficient Water Supply	15
Light and Ventilation obstructed	3
Rooms needing Cleansing and Decorating	123
Untrapped Sink Waste Pipes	13
Water Closets needing Cleansing	8
Water Closets Apparatus defective	12

HOUSING.

During 1937, 5 houses were dealt with formally under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936. In three cases undertakings to render the houses fit were accepted by the Council, in one case an undertaking was accepted, relating to the future user of the house, and the house duly vacated. In the fifth instance a Demolition Order was made. Further particulars appear under paragraph 27, ("Housing Statistics") and see also my Report as Building Surveyor.

RURAL WORKERS' COTTAGES.

With a view to ascertaining the possibilities, in this District, afforded by the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, a detailed inspection was made of 21 likely properties. The conditions obtaining, having regard to the terms and conditions attaching to the Acts, were found not to justify the institution of a Scheme, and, where necessary, action was taken under Sections 9 and 11 of the Housing Act, 1936. Most of the cottages inspected are short term, leasehold property, and in four instances the Crown are owners. Seven of these cottages are on one Estate and re-conditioning, by the owner's Surveyors, is in hand.

DRAINAGE.

Five premises were re-drained following informal Notice, in two cases Pail Closets were previously in use, and in all cases new Sanitary conveniences with flushing apparatus and new sinks with internal water supply was provided.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

Premises where meat and other foods are prepared and sold were regularly inspected and details of these inspections are given in paragraph 30.

MILK SUPPLY.

Twenty-eight inspections were made at Farm and Dairy premises. In only one instance was notice, other than verbal, necessary as to the need for lime-washing and general cleanliness. In two cases, re-construction of part of the premises was advised and agreed to, the work being in hand at the time of writing. Legal Proceedings have been instituted in connection with an infringement of Section 31 (2) of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, viz., bottling milk on other than Registered Premises. The offence occurred on December 31st, 1937. The defendant was found guilty on all five counts, for each of which a fine was imposed together with costs.

WORKSHOPS.

Twenty inspections were made under the Factory Acts, including inspections at two premises occupied by Outworkers. Verbal Notice to cleanse was given and complied with in 4 instances. Factories and Workshops in this District are confined to comparatively small undertakings, principally connected with the Motor Trade and Building.

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

For details of work under this heading, see paragraph 21.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

With a view to determining the source of infection, and preventing the spread of Infectious Disease, enquiries were made concerning all notified cases. Disinfection of rooms and contents was carried out as under :—

After Scarlet Fever	...	18	After Cancer	...	1
„ Diphtheria	...	3	„ Puerperal Fever		1
„ Tuberculosis	...	4			

(Signed) W. H. ROWSELL,
Sanitary Inspector.

BUILDING SURVEYING.

The following is a summary of my work as Building Surveyor during the year ended 31st December, 1937 :—

<i>Plans Deposited during 1937.</i>	<i>Approved.</i>	<i>Rejected.</i>
New Buildings	41	5
Alterations and Additions ...	30	2
Drainage	14	—
Lay-out	4	—
Inspections made ... ..	...	246

The repair and maintenance of the 88 houses comprising the 5 Schemes owned by the Council has involved the receipt and investigation of 89 written, and innumerable verbal complaints. In all 278 visits and inspections were made in connection with this work.

With a view to keeping the repairs, etc., on as equitable and efficient basis as possible, an inspection was made of all the houses during the year. Internal repair and decoration calculated to last for 3 or 4 years was effected at 4 of the Schemes, involving 76 houses (the remaining 12 having received attention at a comparatively recent date), and external decoration was carried out at 3 Schemes, involving 35 houses.

(Signed) W. H. ROWSELL,
Building Surveyor.

21. SHOPS ACT (1934).

Action under this Act included the inspection of 41 Shop Premises during the year. Suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences were available in all cases, but in 4 instances notice to cleanse was given and complied with. In 4 shops, means of ventilation was not found to be suitable and sufficient ; suggestions as to additional means were readily agreed to without service of Formal Notice. In 2 multiple provision stores, no means were provided to maintain a reasonable temperature. In view of the difficulty in determining this question of heating Food Stores, informal negotiations were opened, in preference to procedure along Statutory lines ; at the time of writing, negotiations are still in hand.

22. SMOKE ABATEMENT.

One complaint was received and dealt with in regard to the issue of smoke from a chimney stack in the boiler house at Heatherwood Hospital, Ascot, but no further action was necessary.

23. SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There are no Public Swimming Pools in this District, there is, however, a private one in connection with St. George's School, High Street, Ascot.

24. DISINFESTATION.

Only two cases of bug infestation have occurred in recent years, one being at a Council house and the other at a house privately owned. In both instances disinfestation was carried out by the Local Authority.

In cases of infestation, action varies according to circumstances, i.e., structural condition of house, position, possibility of sealing, etc. In most instances cleansing and re-decoration is called for, involving stripping of walls (if papered) and attention to all loose woodwork and plaster in the infested rooms. According to circumstances, re-decoration (by means other than papering) will be preceded by the use of either, or a combination of the following: Blow Lamp, "Cimex" blocks, liquid Vermicide (spraying), detailed attention being given to bedding and articles of furniture.

Upon receipt of notice that a Council house is to be occupied, inspection for vermin is made at the house occupied by the prospective tenant, and where necessary, appropriate action taken.

In all cases where disinfestation is carried out, subsequent visits are paid to the premises and the occupants advised as to preventive measures.

OTHER PESTS.

No action was called for this year in respect of other pests such as rats, mice, cockroaches, etc.

25. SCHOOLS.

There are nine public elementary schools in this District under the control of the Berks County Council, and a considerable number of private boarding schools.

With regard to water supply and sanitary conditions, there is nothing to be added to the comments made in this paragraph in last year's Report. The prevalence of infectious and other diseases affecting the school children is indicated in Table III that appears in paragraph 34.

26. SANITARY CONDITIONS REQUIRING NOTICE.

(1) Reference has already been made in paragraph 19 ("Public Cleansing") to the difficulties experienced in maintaining a reasonable standard of scavenging service in the Parish of Old Windsor. Compared with the two other parishes which constitute this District, Old Windsor is distinctly behind in the matter of Public Cleansing, for both of the neighbouring parishes are fully sewered and have a very efficient system of dry refuse disposal, whereas in Old Windsor the small cesspool emptying vehicle can hardly be expected to keep pace with the ever increasing demands upon its services, and the tale of cesspools requiring attention *is often in arrears*. Fortunately, disposal of contents presents no difficulty as they are discharged into a convenient manhole near the Sewage Works of the Windsor Corporation, but for this privilege an increased charge has now to be paid. There is already one line of main drain in the Parish, namely, that which comes from the Public Assistance Institution, and it would seem opportune to consider the question of extending similar facility to the other, though less pretentious dwellings, in the locality.

As an alternative, an additional vehicle will require to be purchased, probably a dual purpose vehicle would answer as it could be used on certain days with the tank replaced by a lorry body for dry scavenging. The latter service is in the hands of a private contractor who, fortunately, has the use of a private tip elsewhere where he can dispose of the collected refuse, and as he finds the work becoming increasingly onerous it is doubtful if he will continue to give the necessary service when the present contract expires,

in any case, it would be much more satisfactory to have the whole of the scavenging work performed by the Council's own employees.

(2) The combined appointment of Sanitary Inspector, Building Surveyor and Superintendent of Scavenging for the Parish of Old Windsor, as well as the supervision of the 95 houses belonging to the Council, is held by an officer who is not provided with an office nor clerical assistance.

His private residence is situated in the village of Sunningdale at the extreme end of the District, and is in fact, just outside the boundary, but no other accommodation could be found at the time of his appointment. It is obvious that an office, more centrally situated and with adequate clerical assistance is necessary, not only for the more facile dispatch of business, but also for the convenience of those connected with the building trade who frequently have to interview him personally with regard to plans, housing, drainage, etc., in his capacity as Building Surveyor. Further, a domestic room is not a convenient place for the examination of such plans as are presented for his inspection nor for the proper storage of deposited plans and the records connected with his functions as Sanitary Inspector. The receiving of calls, personal and by telephone, and the making of appointments is not unfrequently a matter of some difficulty when he is out on his necessary visits, and the clerical work attached to the various offices has perforce to be done at times that should be devoted to well-earned leisure.

In view of these circumstances it is recommended that the Council should consider the provision of a suitable office with, say, a boy clerk who would be capable of taking and recording calls and messages and also performing some of the routine clerical work.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

27. GENERAL INFORMATION.

In the previous year's Report (page 188), comment was made upon the nature of the bulk of the property in this District, namely, that it was mostly of the larger residential type, also that the Overcrowding Survey revealed very few cases and that there was little scope for the operation of the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts. From the record given in the Sanitary Inspector's Report (paragraph 20) and elsewhere, it will be seen that only five houses called for Demolition Orders and these were all satisfactorily dealt with.

A special survey of property likely to qualify for action under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act was made, and of the 21 dwellings so inspected, only 7 were thought to be eligible and these were already being dealt with by the surveyor of the estate.

The 18 known cases of overcrowding (13 recorded during the Survey in 1936 and 5 arising since) had all been abated with the exception of 3 by the end of the year, and in January, 1938, one of these moved into an allotted Council house, leaving only 2 to be dealt with, but owing to illness in one case and exceptional size (9 units) of the family in another, it is not possible to take any further action at present.

28. HOUSING STATISTICS.

The following is a statement of the Sanitary Inspector under the Housing and Public Health Acts during the past year :—

1. *Inspection of dwelling houses during the year :—*

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	97
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...					285
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Act, 1936	...					56
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...					149

(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	5
(4)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	74
2.	<i>Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices :—</i>						
	Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	...	...	...	...	...	51
3.	<i>Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :</i>						
A.	<i>Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—</i>						
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
(2)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—						
(a)	By Owners	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
B.	<i>Proceedings under Public Health Acts :</i>						
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
(2)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—						
(a)	By Owners	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
C.	<i>Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :</i>						
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	1
(2)	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
D.	<i>Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :</i>						
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>

- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms
in respect of which Closing Orders were determined,
the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... *Nil*

4. *Housing Act, 1936. Part IV.—Overcrowding.*

- (a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of
the year ... 3*
- (ii) Number of families dwelling therein ... 3
- (iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ... 19½
- (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported
during the year ... *Nil*
- (c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved
during the year ... *Nil*
- (ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases ... *Nil*
- (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling
houses have again become overcrowded after the
Local Authority have taken steps for the
abatement of overcrowding ... *Nil*
- (e) Any other particulars with respect to over-
crowding conditions upon which the Medical
Officer of Health may consider it desirable
to report :—

Eighteen cases (including 13 cases recorded as overcrowded in the 1936 Survey) were reviewed during the past year. In 15 instances, natural events had relieved the conditions, and rendered the houses uncrowded. Of the 3 remaining cases, one family moved into a house allotted to them by the Council on January 17th this year. In the second case, relief is extremely difficult on account of chronic illness. The occupants are all members of one family, and overcrowding exists to the extent of one unit only. The third case concerns a large family of 9 units, and the husband works in the neighbouring County of Bucks.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

29. MILK SUPPLY.

The particulars relating to the production and sale of milk in this District are summarised below :—

Wholesale Producers	...	...	...	...	...	4
Retail Producers	...	...	...	...	...	6
Retail Purveyors	...	...	...	...	...	13
Retailers (Milk Shops, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	8
			<i>Accredited.</i>	<i>T.T.</i>	<i>Pasteurised.</i>	
No. of Producers licensed for	...	1	—	—	—	
„ „ Retailers licensed for	...	—	5	—	2	
„ „ Distributors licensed for	...	—	—	—	—	

Contraventions of Milk and Dairies Order, 1936 :—

Discovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

Contraventions of Public Health Acts :—

Discovered	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
Remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28

There are 7 dairy farms in this District of which 1 is licensed for “ Accredited ” milk. One case of tuberculosis in a dairy herd was reported, but no cases of anthrax or foot and mouth disease.

The contraventions discovered were mostly in connection with general cleanliness and lime-washing, and, with one exception, where a formal notice was served, were remedied upon request. Two complaints related to structural defects, which are being dealt with at the present time. In one case legal proceedings were taken in regard to the offence of bottling milk on other than registered premises and the defendant was fined with costs on all five counts on which he was charged.

Nine official samples of milk were taken by the Police ; all proved genuine, although one was low in non-fatty solids.

30. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

There are 5 Registered Slaughter Houses and 8 Bakeries in the District. The premises are reasonably well maintained.

Only three of the slaughter houses are in regular use. The quality of the animals slaughtered is of a regularly high standard, and no whole carcasses have been condemned during the past year.

Arrangements have been made at each of the slaughter houses for a record to be kept of all the animals slaughtered during any one year, in compliance with the Ministry of Health Circular, 1650. Fifteen visits were made in connection with occasional killing by cottagers. 113 inspections were made at premises where food is prepared or stored, including Slaughter Houses and Butchers' Shops. In no instance was Statutory action necessary, to ensure compliance with requests.

There are no Food Stalls, or Open Markets within the District. There is one small Fish Frying establishment at Old Windsor, where frying takes place on three days per week, also one at Sunninghill. A reasonable standard of cleanliness is maintained.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed (if known) ...	not	ascerta	inable	with ce	rtainty
Number inspected ...	36	—	26	262	190
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis.</i> Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	2	—	—	8	4
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis	5.5	—	—	3.05	2.1
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i> Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	—	—	—	10
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuber- culosis	—	—	—	—	5.2

31. ADULTERATION, ANALYSES, ETC.

In common with the other Districts, the Medical Practitioners in this neighbourhood are supplied with outfits for the examination of morbid specimens for diagnosis. In connection with this arrangement the following specimens were sent by the Medical Practitioners for examination by the Clinical Research Association, London, during the year :—

<i>Material.</i>			<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Swabs for Diphtheria	...	...	2	11	13
Sputum for Tubercle	...	...	0	4	4
Blood for Typhoid	...	...	0	0	0
Other Specimens	...	...	0	1	1
			—	—	—
			2	16	18
			—	—	—

Official milk sampling is done by the County Police, and in the course of the year 9 samples were taken, of which one proved to be low in non-fatty solids.

Sampling of other foods and drugs is done by the Inspectors of the County Weights and Measures Department, but none were taken during 1937.

Samples of water for drinking and domestic purposes are taken by the Sanitary Inspector. Four were taken this year, all being satisfactory.

32. HEALTH PROPAGANDA, NUTRITION, ETC.

Apart from the instruction given at the Welfare Centres held at Ascot and Sunninghill and that given by the County Health Visitors in the course of their duties, no special work is undertaken in this connection.

The children attending the public elementary schools are supplied with School Milk under the County Scheme.

SECTION F.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

33. GENERAL INFORMATION.

There is very little to comment upon the number of cases of infectious disease notified during the past year. The chief were Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, of the former there were 21 as compared with 10 in the previous year and an annual average of 28 during the past five years, of the latter there were 6 cases as against 11 in 1936 and a five-year average of 7. The case rate per 1,000 of population works out at 2.26 and 0.54 respectively, while the corresponding figures for England and Wales are 2.33 and 1.49. The only other cases notified (except Tuberculosis for which see paragraph 35) were 7 of primary Pneumonia with 4 deaths and one of Erysipelas at the Public Assistance Institution.

The case rate per 1,000 of population for the diseases mentioned in this paragraph for the Windsor Rural District are: Scarlet Fever 2.26, Diphtheria 0.54, Erysipelas 0.11 and Pneumonia 0.75, while the corresponding rates of 1937 for the country as a whole are 2.33, 1.49, 0.37 and 1.36 respectively, showing that this District is distinctly below the general average rate.

With regard to the non-notifiable infectious diseases that affect children, as a rule some idea of their prevalence may be gathered from Table III in the next paragraph, which is compiled from Returns sent in by the Head Teachers. It will be noted that although occasional cases of Measles, Mumps, Whooping Cough and Chickenpox occurred, there was nothing in the nature of an outbreak of any of these diseases. It is also satisfactory to note that with the exception of Tuberculosis and Pneumonia there were no deaths from any of the diseases here mentioned.

34. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The following tables give the chief statistics relating to these diseases :—

TABLE I.
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1937.
(other than Tuberculosis.)

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Total cases notified</i>	<i>Cases ad- mitted to Hospital.</i>	<i>Deaths of notified cases.</i>
Diphtheria	6 (3)	2	0
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Typhoid and Paratyphoid)	0	0	0
Erysipelas	1 (1)	0	0
Malaria	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0	0	0
Pneumonia	7 (3)	0	4
Poliomyelitis	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	21 (4)	14	0
Smallpox	0	0	0

The figures in brackets () indicate cases which occurred at an institution, they are included in the totals given.

TABLE II.
LIST OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE FIVE YEARS, 1933—1937.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>1933</i>	<i>1934</i>	<i>1935</i>	<i>1936</i>	<i>1937</i>
Diphtheria	5	2	11	11	6
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	0	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Typhoid and Paratyphoid)	1	0	2	1	0
Erysipelas	3	5	2	3	1
Malaria	0	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0	2	1	0	0
Pneumonia	6	0	6	9	7
Poliomyelitis	0	0	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	1	1	0	1	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	0	1	0	0
Scarlet Fever	62	25	23	10	21
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE III.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN SCHOOLS, 1937.

The following is a summary of the diseases affecting school children as obtained from returns sent to the County Medical Officer by the Head Teachers :—

<i>School.</i>	<i>No. on Roll.</i>	<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Children affected including contacts.</i>
Old Windsor	130	Chickenpox	Jan., April	14
Mixed		Mumps	Dec.	2
		Measles	Dec.	2
		Scarlet Fever	Dec.	9
		Sore Throat	Dec.	5
Old Windsor	31	Chickenpox	Jan.	8
Infants		Scarlet Fever	Dec.	1
		Sores	Feb., March	2
Old Windsor	58	Diphtheria	Dec.	1
Park Royal		Mumps	Nov., Dec.	5
		Scarlet Fever	Nov.	3
Sunningdale	176	Ringworm	Jan.	1
Mixed		Scarlet Fever	Jan.	2
Sunningdale	57	Chickenpox	Oct., Nov.	9
Infants				
Sunninghill	81	Scarlet Fever	Feb.	1
Infants		Sores	April, Sept.	2
Sunninghill	15	Influenza	Feb.	10
Cheapside		Whooping Cough	July	2
Sunninghill C.E.	204	<i>Nil.</i>		
Mixed				
Sunninghill, St.	59	<i>Nil.</i>		
Francis R.C.				

35. TUBERCULOSIS.

No action was necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

The following table gives the required particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and deaths from all forms of that disease during 1937.

<i>Age Periods.</i>	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	<i>Pulmonary. Non-Pul'y.</i>		<i>Pulmonary. Non-Pul'y.</i>		<i>Pulmonary. Non-Pul'y.</i>		<i>Pulmonary. Non-Pul'y.</i>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15 „ ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
15—25 „ ...	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
25—35 „ ...	2	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
35—45 „ ...	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
45—55 „ ...	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65 „ ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Totals</i> ...	8	3	1	3	2	2	—	—

Percentage of non-notified cases amongst total fatal cases—One case out of four—25%.

36. OTHER SPECIAL DISEASES.

CANCER.

There were 14 deaths from Cancer this year (8 males, 6 females), The cancer death rate works out at 1.51 per 1,000 of population, which is slightly higher than the average rate of 1.46 for the past ten years. For the previous year the figures were : 10 males, 10 females, total 20, and rate 2.11.

BLINDNESS.

No case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum (infectious inflammation of the eyes of a newly born) was notified this year. Work in connection with the Blind is undertaken by the County Authority.

OTHER.

Cases of other and comparatively rare diseases mentioned in the Schedule were entirely absent during 1937.

			<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Birth Rate.</i>
Live	{	Legitimate	... 351	200	151	14.64
Births		Illegitimate	... 13	5	8	
		Total	... 364	205	159	
						<i>Rate per 1,000 total births.</i>
Still-Births	...	...	13	8	5	34.48
		(0 illeg.)				<i>Crude Death Rate</i>
Deaths	...	...	304	158	146	12.24
Percentage of deaths occurring in public institutions, hospitals and nursing homes—33.88.						

Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth	{ from Puerperal Sepsis ...		0
	{ from other Puerperal causes		1

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	2.65
--	-----	-----	------

Death Rate of infants under one year of age :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	46.70
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...			45.58
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births				71.43
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	0
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...		4
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...		1

There has been no unusual or excessive mortality during the year, and no noteworthy causes of sickness or invalidity arising out of occupation or environment.

3. POPULATION.

Remarks on the population of this District were included in the corresponding paragraph for the 1932 Report (page 158) and need not be repeated.

The growth of population in past years may be gathered from the following figures.

The Census population in past years is as follows :—

Population enumerated in Census, 1901	...	...	14,386
„ „ „ „ 1911	...	...	16,652
„ „ „ „ 1921	...	...	18,469
„ „ „ „ 1931	...	...	20,268
Estimated population at Mid-year, 1932	...	...	20,760
„ „ „ „ 1933	...	...	21,530
„ „ „ „ 1934	...	...	22,423
„ „ „ „ 1935	...	...	23,610
„ „ „ „ 1936	...	...	24,160
„ „ „ „ 1937	...	...	24,860

Notes on the alteration to this and neighbouring Districts will be found in the Report for 1935, at page 8.

4. BIRTHS.

The gross numbers of Live Births registered locally during 1937 are : Legitimate, 251 ; Illegitimate, 7 ; Total, 258 ; and the corresponding figures for the previous year are : Legitimate, 266 ; Illegitimate, 6 ; Total, 272. These figures require corrections for births relating to parents who are not residents and for those of resident parents that have taken place outside the District, e.g., at Nursing Homes in Reading, etc., also for the addition of Still-births in order to arrive at the total (Net) Birth Rate.

The corrected net figures are :—

<i>Net Births.</i>					<i>Male</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	200	151	351
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	5	8	13
Total Live Births	...	...	...	...	205	159	364
Total Still-Births	...	...	...	...	8	5	13
(Illegitimate Nil)							
Total Registered Births	...	...	...	...	213	164	377
(Live and Still)							

Taking the population as 24,860, these figures give the following rates :—

Live Birth Rate	...	...	14.64	per 1,000 people
Previous Year's	...	...	15.71	„ „ „
Average over 10 Years	...	...	14.69	„ „ „
Still-birth Rate	...	...	34.38	per 1,000 Births
Illegitimacy Rate	...	...	3.45	per cent. of all Births
Previous Year's	...	...	4.63	„ „ „ „ „

The deaths amongst these infants are dealt with in paragraph 6.

5. DEATHS.

The gross number of deaths registered locally during the year was 197 (101 males and 96 females). As shown below, this number has to be corrected for residents dying elsewhere and non-residents dying in this District. Allowing for this adjustment the net number of deaths amounts to 304 (158 males and 146 females). The corresponding numbers for the previous year were males 141, females 143,

total 284. Calculated per 1,000 of population the crude Death Rate for 1937 works out at 12.24, but to make this figure strictly comparable with other Districts where the age and sex constitution is different, a correcting factor supplied by the Registrar-General has to be applied (see Annual Report, 1934, pp. 198—202). For this District the Comparability Factor is 0.84, so that the Standard Death Rate is $12.24 \times 0.84 = 10.28$. For the previous year it was 9.88.

The principal causes of death in this District during the past five years are :—

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>1937</i>	<i>1936</i>	<i>1935</i>	<i>1934</i>	<i>1933</i>
1. Cancer	47	43	29	38	39
2. Heart Disease	72	76	58	64	44
3. Respiratory Diseases (Pneumonia, Bronchitis, etc.)	22	19	22	32	19
4. Influenza	15	4	0	3	15
5. Diseases of the Blood Vessels ... (including Cerebral Hæmorrhage)	32	30	25	23	32
6. Disease of the Kidneys ...	5	11	8	4	13
7. Disease of the Digestive Organs	15	12	18	15	17
8. Tuberculosis (all forms) ...	17	13	14	12	13
9. All other Infectious Diseases ...	4	4	2	3	5
10. Suicide	0	2	1	4	4
11. Accidents, etc.	16	12	7	11	13
12. Senile Decay	17	10	17	16	12

6. INFANT MORTALITY.

There were 17 deaths amongst infants under 1 year of age, as against 18 in the previous year, and of these deaths 1 referred to an illegitimate infant. There were 13 Still-births (none illegitimate) as against 14 (1 illegitimate) in the previous year.

The various rates relating to these different groups are :—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	46.70
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	45.58
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	71.43
Still-births per 1,000 total (live and still) births ...	34.48
Infant mortality rate (average for past the years) ...	47.54

The cause of, and age at, death of the infants referred to above are set out below :—

<i>Cause of Death.</i>	<i>Und. 1 wk.</i>	<i>1-2 wks.</i>	<i>2-3 wks.</i>	<i>3-4 wks.</i>	<i>1-3 mths.</i>	<i>3-6 mths.</i>	<i>6-9 mths.</i>	<i>9-12 mths.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Prematurity	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
Broncho- pneumonia	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	4
Cerebral haemorrhage	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Meningitis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Heart- Failure	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Melaena	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Total ...</i>	5	—	1	—	6	4	—	1	17

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

7. PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

The present Staff consists of two whole-time Sanitary Inspectors, one Clerk who is attending a course of instruction with a view of qualifying as a Sanitary Inspector, and one Junior Clerk (female). The temporary Staff of Enumerators engaged for the Housing Survey has now been dispensed with.

The Water Supply, Refuse Collection and Disposal, Wet Scavenging Scheme, Sewerage and Sewage Disposal of this District are under the control of Mr. Edwin A. Hoskins, M.Inst.M. & Cy.E., F.I.S.E., Engineer and Waterworks Manager, whose office is at 12, Wellington Road, Wokingham (Telephone: Wokingham 368). The staff of the Engineering Department consists of Mr. T. E. Arrandale, Assistant Engineer, One Junior Assistant and four clerical assistants.

The single-room office occupied by the Sanitary Staff has now been extended to two rooms, but a third is required before the accommodation can be regarded as adequate.

A list of the Laboratories, Consultants, etc., available in connection with the Public Health Service in this District is given in the Preface.

8. LEGISLATION IN FORCE.

Recent additions, alterations and modifications in the application of Adoptive Acts, Bye-laws, etc., have rendered the List given in the Survey Report (1930, pp. 164-167) obsolete. A full account and tabular statement of these was prepared by the Clerk to Council and reproduced in the Report for 1935, pp. 180-194, to which reference should be made.

The new Public Health Act (1936) which came in force on 1st October, 1937, supersedes the previous Public Health Act of 1875, together with its amending Acts of various dates and also several other relative Acts, so that the list of adopted sections, etc., given in the Report for 1935 must now be read in conjunction with the "Comparative Table" published in connection with the new Act.

BYELAWS.

The following Byelaws apply to the whole District :—

Byelaws with respect to Houses which are Occupied or are of a type Suitable for Occupation by Persons of the Working Classes. 1st October, 1937.

New Streets and Buildings, 26th February, 1935.

Slaughter Houses, 19th December, 1925.

Tents, Vans and Sheds, 20th June, 1902.

The former Byelaws relating to Slaughter Houses have been amended by substituting for the existing Clause 9, the Model Clause 9B (commonly known as the “ Humane Killer ” Clause) from which pigs are exempted.

Byelaws and Regulations relating to the new Burial Ground at Shinfield came in force on 1st April, 1928.

The following Orders were issued by the Minister of Health on the dates specified :—

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Section 23.—New Buildings. Date of Ministry's Order, 3rd June, 1936. Date became operative, 22nd June, 1936. Applicable to the whole District.

Order declaring expenses in connection with the cleansing of cesspools to be Special Expenses, 21st April, 1936. In force in the Parishes of Wargrave and Sonning.

Wokingham Rural (Urban Powers) Order, 1936, declaring provisions of Section 14 of the Public Health Act, 1925, to be in force in the contributory place of Wargrave. Date of Order, 5th May, 1936. Date became operative, 25th May, 1936.

Wokingham Rural (Urban Powers Rescission) Order, 1938, rescinding Order under Section 161 (1) of the Public Health Act, 1875, and transferring powers of Street Lighting to the Earley Parish Council. This Order was dated 11th February, 1938, and became operative on that date and relates solely to the Parish of Earley.

9. LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The arrangements for the examination of swabs, sputa, blood and other morbid materials are the same as for the other Districts in the combination. A brief description of these facilities as well as a list of the Laboratories, Consultants, etc., available for the work, is given in the Preface.

A statement of specimens examined, analyses made, etc., is given in Section E, paragraph 31, under the heading "Analyses, Adulteration, Etc."

For the convenience of Medical Practitioners practising in the western side of the District adjacent to Reading, swabs and other morbid specimens for examinations may be sent to the Pathological Laboratory at the Royal Berks Hospital, Reading, to avoid delay in the post when the circumstances of the case are urgent.

In this, as in other cases, the District Council defrays the cost of examination and report.

10. AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

For patients, the ambulance attached to the hospitals mentioned in the succeeding paragraph is available, and for road accidents, the Reading Ambulance Service may be called upon. The St. John Ambulance stationed at Bracknell (see corresponding paragraph in Easthampstead R.D. Section) is also available, so that there is no need for a special Ambulance Service in this District.

11. HOSPITALS.

The Royal Berks Hospital, Reading, is the General Hospital which supplies the needs of this area, but occasionally patients are sent to the King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor, or to the Special Hospitals in London.

Infectious Diseases (*e.g.*, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria) are sent by arrangement to the Maidenhead Borough Isolation Hospital, and Smallpox cases, should such occur, to the Reading Borough Smallpox Hospital. A description of these new arrangements was given in the Report for 1934 (pages 10—11). Tuberculous cases are sent to the County Sanatorium at Peppard Common, Oxon.

12. TREATMENT CLINICS.

There are no Treatment Clinics actually held in this District, but those in Reading and in Wokingham, e.g., Tuberculosis, Orthopaedic, are available and a list of them is given in the Preface.

13. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

A voluntary Welfare Centre is held monthly at the Village Hall, Finchampstead. Health visiting is done by the District Nurses, and a list of these is given in the Preface under the heading "Nursing Associations."

14. HOME NURSING.

Home Nursing in this area is carried out by the Local Nursing Associations, a list of which will be found in the Preface.

SECTION C.
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

15. WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply of this District has been described in previous Reports ; for details see Survey Report 1930, pages 195—199 ; Report for 1931, pages 145—146 ; Report for 1932, pages 163—165 ; Report for 1933, page 161 ; Report for 1934, page 176 ; Report for 1935, pages 195—198 ; and Report for 1936, pages 204—205.

In continuation of these reports the following has been supplied by the Engineering Manager :—

Engineer's Office,
12, Wellington Road,
Wokingham.

Tel. Nos. : Office No.—Wokingham 368.
House No. —Reading 61820.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Waterworks undertakings of the Council are in a satisfactory position, and a considerable amount of new work has been carried out during the past year. Several new schemes are in course of preparation : chiefly, the construction of a water tower off Elm Road, Earley, together with the laying of 6in., 4in. and 3in. mains linking up the mains between the Parishes of Shinfield and Earley, and to provide for proposed development on the Shinfield Rise Estate ; the provision of an additional reservoir at Bowsey Hill, Wargrave, having a capacity of 500,000 gallons with mains connecting direct to the Crazies Hill area, and also a mains extension scheme for all extensions which may be required during the next 12 months ; the provision of chlorination plants at the Waterworks Pumping Stations, and an additional pressure filter at the Arborfield Filtration Station.

It is recommended that application be made to the Minister of Health for sanction to loans for the carrying out of all these schemes.

There is no doubt that provision must be made to increase the supply from the several sources in the District, as the daily consumption is rapidly increasing due to the development which

continues in the District, and it is understood that the Council will be called upon to provide an increased amount to the Remount Depot, Arborfield, of approximately 150,000 gallons per day.

During the year, 328 new connections have been made and approximately 4 miles of new mains laid. The total length of trunk and distributing mains in the Council's area of supply is now approximately 94 miles, and some idea of the growth of the Waterworks Undertakings can be perceived by the fact that prior to the 1st April, 1933, there were only about 40 miles of mains in use.

(Signed) E. A. HOSKINS,
Engineering Manager.

With regard to other Companies supplying water in this District, enquiry has been made as to chlorination and the following summarises the replies received.

The Mid-Wessex Company supplies the Parishes of Finchampstead and Wokingham Without, the water may come from any or all of their three deep wells in the chalk at Toutley, Greywell or Itchell, and is stored, sand-filtered and chlorinated, while bacterial analyses are made at least fortnightly.

The Reading Corporation Waterworks supplies water in part of the Parish of Shinfield and is chlorinated, six daily tests being made to ensure that this is satisfactorily carried out. In addition the water from all stations is bacterially examined at least twice per month.

The Henley-on-Thames Water Co., Ltd., supplies a small part of the Parish of Remenham, but the water is not as a rule chlorinated. The Company had chlorination plants installed at their pumping stations in July, 1934, which were used for a short time, since when it has not been necessary to chlorinate the water. The Company has periodical tests taken of the water which show that the water is of a high degree of bacteriological and organic purity.

In the course of the periodical examination of the private water supplies throughout the District, 61 samples were taken by the Sanitary Inspector and submitted for bacterial examination. Of these 5 were classed as good, 13 as passable and 43 bad. In each of the last mentioned cases informal notices in the first instance

were served to provide a wholesome supply and where the work was not carried out within a reasonable time, formal (statutory) notices were served. These included 13 under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and 4 under Section 138 of the new Act of 1936.

During Henley Regatta a temporary public supply was laid on to the public part of the course by the Regatta Committee, as has been the custom in former years.

16. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

DRAINAGE.

In the Report for 1935 (page 198) and again in the Report for 1936 (page 205) reference was made to the trouble caused in this District by the blocking up of natural water channels as a result of building operation, and also by neglect of cleansing and maintaining ditches. Many attempts have been made to secure concerted action in re-conditioning these natural waterways, but although some improvement in particular instances has been effected, large scale operations can be undertaken only by a public authority having the necessary jurisdiction. In this connection it has been urged upon the County Council to exercise the powers conferred by Sections 35, 36 and 59 of the Land Drainage Act, 1930, but the recent long spell of dry weather has prevented the occurrence of "bad examples" with which to demonstrate the need for specific action, so that for the time being, this matter lies in abeyance. However, no opportunity will be lost when the occasion does arise to "point the moral and adorn the tale."

SEWERAGE.

A full account of the District Council's proposal to sewer the chief villages, was given in last year's Report (pages 205-207) to which the Council's Engineering Manager (Mr. E. A. Hoskins) adds the following note:—

There have been no material extensions to the existing sewerage schemes in the Parishes of Wargrave and Sonning except a short extension of the sewer from Victoria Road to take the drainage from Kings Farm Cottages, and at Sonning Disposals Works one of the Crossley Paraffin Engines has been replaced by a Lister Oil

Engine with Blackstone Pump, which was necessary to deal with the sewage at these Works until such time as the new scheme is brought into operation.

The comprehensive scheme prepared by Messrs. Howard Humphreys & Son, Consulting Engineers, for the sewerage of Earley, Sonning, Woodley, Winnersh, Twyford and Ruscombe has been submitted to the Minister of Health, and it is expected that a public enquiry will be held within a short time.

There has been some delay in connection with the acquisition of sites for Outfall Works and Pumping Stations. The Council have also instructed Messrs. Howard Humphreys & Sons to prepare a preliminary Report for the sewerage for the Parish of Shinfield, and in view of the fact that it is intended to commence a cesspool emptying scheme in this parish, in my opinion, the sewerage scheme should be prepared without delay so that similar conditions to those existing in parts of the present cesspool emptying area will not occur.

17. RIVERS AND STREAMS.

There is nothing to add to the paragraph which appeared in the Reports for 1930 (page 200) and for 1931 (page 146).

18. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

It has not been found possible to obtain exact figures relating to the different types of closets remaining in use at the end of the year. As has been remarked on previous occasions, house building has been proceeding apace in this District, especially in the parishes adjoining the Borough of Reading, and the District Council has in hand an extensive scheme of sewerage for the parishes concerned. All the new dwelling houses in the more populous parts are drained to cesspools which are emptied by the Council's own employees, and are provided with water closets. In the villages of Wargrave and Sonning where a public sewer is available the W.C.s are connected with it. Some few bungalows and temporary dwellings are provided with chemical closets, while the older and more scattered country cottages have earth (pail) closets only. Taking the District as a whole, approximately 85% of the closets are of the water type and are drained to a cesspool or sewer and 15% are of the earth (pail) type, including a few chemical closets

19. PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Under this heading a description has been given from year to year both of the Dry and of the Wet Scavenging that is carried out in this District under the superintendence of Mr. E. A. Hoskins, the Engineering Manager. In continuation of what has already appeared, he has supplied the following Report:—

Engineers' Office,
12, Wellington Road,
Wokingham. (Tel. 368).

REPORT TO THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, 1937-38.

DRY SCAVENGING.

The collection and disposal of refuse in the District continues to increase owing to building development, and 1,559 cubic yards more refuse was collected and disposed of by controlled tipping than in the previous year.

There are three refuse collection vehicles continually employed on this work, two having a capacity of 10 cubic yards and one a capacity of 7 cubic yards.

The Council have approved the replacement of the Morris-7 cubic yard vehicle, and application is to be made to the Minister of Health for sanction to a loan for this purpose...

Owing to many of the refuse bins in the District being unsatisfactory, and in many cases the receptacles for storage of refuse not being proper sanitary dust bins, the Council have decided to serve notices on owners and occupiers in the District to provide proper dust bins of a regulation size and construction where a suitable and satisfactory bin is not already provided. In addition, the Council have approved the submission of byelaws to the Minister of Health for approval under the Public Health Act, 1936, imposing on the occupiers of premises duties in connection with the removal of refuse in order to facilitate the work.

The following are details of the work done by the refuse collection vehicles during the past year :—

	<i>Morris.</i>	<i>Karrier.</i>	<i>Dennis.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
No. of days worked ...	297	308	309	914
No. of miles travelled	6,233	7,873	8,988	23,094
No. of bins emptied ...	44,519	95,320	97,640	237,479
No. of cubic yards collected, etc. ...	3,061½	6,052	6,252½	15,366
Gallons of Petrol ...	1,491	1,608	1,821	4,920
Gallons of Lubricating Oil	39½	28½	21	89

WET SCAVENGING.

The work of cesspool emptying continues to increase and at times there has been difficulty in coping with the applications, but in my opinion the service has worked satisfactorily during the year, the number of cesspools emptied being 16,398, an increase of 2,394 over the number emptied during the previous year.

Two new Dennis Cesspool Emptiers of 1,000-gallon capacity have been purchased during the year. One is an additional vehicle to obviate the necessity of hiring during winter months and to curtail as far as possible the working of the machines on double shift. The other machine was obtained as a replacement of one of the S.D. Freighter Cesspool Emptiers, although it was decided to retain this latter machine as a standby to be used in emergencies.

The fleet of cesspool emptiers now comprises 5 Dennis machines and 2 S.D. freighters. Double shifts have been operated practically continuously throughout the year with 4 of the cesspool emptiers, the other 2 being worked extra hours as and when required.

The Council now propose extending the cesspool emptying service to the Parish of Shinfield, and this will probably necessitate either one more machine being obtained or an extension of the working hours to double shift for all the vehicles.

The disposal of cesspool sewage is naturally a matter of some concern, and requires continual and careful attention to avoid as far as possible any complaints by the Thames Conservancy of pollution. Negotiations are taking place for the acquisition of a

new disposal site off Watmore Lane, Winnersh, which will allow the use of the site at the Council Depot, Winnersh, to be discontinued, but this will not assist to any great extent the difficulties experienced at the Colemansmoor and Gipsy Lane Disposal Sites.

It will be appreciated that there is no proper purification or disposal works for dealing with the cesspool sewage and the settling tanks, etc., are of crude construction. I therefore consider that the disposal of an average of 1,250,000 gallons of sewage per month on these disposal sites is hardly satisfactory.

(Signed) E. A. HOSKINS,
Engineering Manager.

20. SANITARY INSPECTION.

Council Offices,
Barkham Road,
Wokingham.

Dr. James J. Paterson,
Medical Officer of Health,
Guildhall, Maidenhead.

Dear Sir,

I have the honour of presenting herewith my Report of work carried out during the year ended 31st December, 1937.

The total number of visits made during the year was 2,953, apportioned as follows :—

No. of visits in connection with infectious diseases	...	87
„ „ „ to dairy farms and dairies	... ..	229
„ „ „ in connection with water supply	... ..	267
„ „ „ to factories and workshops	... ..	47
„ „ „ to slaughter houses, butchers' shops, etc.	... ..	580
„ „ „ to dwelling houses	... ..	1007
„ „ „ to caravans, sheds, etc.	... ..	3
„ „ „ to cafes, restaurants, etc.	... ..	25
„ „ „ to schools	... ..	18
„ „ „ to shop premises under Shops Act, 1934	... ..	2
„ „ miscellaneous visits	... ..	688
„ „ complaints received and attended to	... ..	150
„ „ Informal Notices issued	... ..	273
„ „ „ „ complied with	... ..	271

The above figures include work carried out under the heading "Housing Statistics," which is submitted herewith on the prescribed form.

Particulars relating to the abatement of Overcrowding under the Housing Act, 1935, will be found in Section D, paragraph 27 of this Report.

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES AND DEFECTS DISCOVERED AND DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR.

Offensive Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	11
Drains—insufficient, obstructed or defective				...	...	22
Untrapped or unsatisfactory waste pipes			...	...	...	29
Dampness—general, of walls and floors			...	...	...	84
Cesspools—defective or insufficient	...	...	...	...	...	33
Chimney Stacks, defective or dangerous			...	...	...	48
Coppers—defective or inefficient	...	...	...	...	...	25
Stack pipes and gutters—insufficient, defective or missing						56
Floors—defective or insanitary	...	...	...	...	...	116
Stoves and grates—defective or inefficient	...	...	...	...	...	41
Wall plaster—defective and unwholesome	...	...	...	...	...	49
Dirty walls and ceilings	...	...	...	...	...	81
Insanitary Privies	...	...	...	...	...	14
Rooms insufficiently lighted	...	...	...	...	...	31
Windows—defective or without adequate fittings	...	...	...	...	...	88
Premises insufficiently ventilated	...	...	...	...	...	45
Polluted ditches	...	...	...	...	...	23
Yard Paving—defective or insanitary			...	...	...	12
Verminous premises disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	3
Premises disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	46
School Exclusion Notices sent	...	...	...	...	...	8
Improvements to Earth Closets	...	...	...	...	...	30
(Pails, Cleansing, Floors, etc.)						
Roofs and Flashings—defective or non-weather proof				...	...	58
Insanitary sinks	...	...	...	...	...	17
Staircases—defective treads and absence of hand-rail				...	...	53
Unsatisfactory water supply	...	...	...	...	...	93
Main supplies laid on	...	...	...	...	...	63

Premises liable to flooding	...	...	...	...	...	6
Walls—dangerous or defective	...	...	...	...	...	35
Premises without proper food stores	...	...	...	...	...	14
Cracked or otherwise defective ceiling plaster	...	...	...	...	...	76
Defective pointing of walls	...	...	...	...	...	44
W.C. apparatus defective	...	...	...	...	...	8

WATER SUPPLY.

Sixty-one samples of water were taken from private wells in various parts of the District and were submitted to the Royal Institute of Public Health for bacteriological analysis. Five samples were classified good, 13 passable and 43 bad. Appropriate action has been taken in regard to the bad samples.

It was found necessary to serve 13 Statutory Notices under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and 4 Statutory Notices under the Public Health Act, 1936, requiring owners to make proper provision for water supply on the sites.

The Henley Regatta Committee were again kind enough to have a temporary water supply laid on from the main to the public part of the course, for the convenience of refreshment caterers, occupiers of caravans and the public generally. This action of the Committee was very much appreciated by all concerned.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

In addition to the usual routine enquiries being made on the occurrence of a case of Infectious Disease, Terminal Disinfection was carried out at 46 houses during the year.

Number of School Exclusion Notices sent	8
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INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD. SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

There are 11 Slaughter Houses in the District, 7 being licensed and 4 registered. These premises were frequently inspected and on the whole were kept in a clean condition.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

During the year the carcasses of 1,085 pigs (including 35 killed by cottagers on their own premises), 62 calves, 474 sheep and 165 bullocks were inspected, and diseased and unsound meat was voluntarily surrendered for condemnation as follows :—

Beef.—1 whole carcase and offal, 3 mesenteries, 9 heads, 10 lungs, 12 livers, and miscellaneous offal and other meat amounting to about 500 pounds.

Mutton.—1 carcase.

Pork.—3 carcasses, 18 heads, 13 plucks, 12 livers, 3 hearts, 3 kidneys, 3 mesenteries, and miscellaneous offal, and meat amounting to about 60 pounds.

ANTHRAX ORDER, 1928.

Six notifications were received during the year under this Order. Only one was confirmed, and in this instance the carcase was burnt under the supervision of the Police.

One further case, notified on the 29th December, 1936, was subsequently confirmed, and the carcase was similarly disposed of.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

Two notifications were received during the year under this Order. A detailed statement relating to these notifications will be found in the Report under Section E—"Inspection and Supervision of Food, 29, Milk Supply."

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 19 retail Bakehouses in the District. Informal Notices were issued in respect of the following matters :—

Premises found to be in a defective condition	...	...	4
Defects remedied	...	...	2

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

Two hundred and twenty-nine visits have been made to dairy farms and dairies, and in 43 cases it was found necessary to serve Preliminary Notices on the occupiers embodying the undermentioned matters :—

Unsatisfactory floors	...	...	...	...	...	10
Insufficient means of lighting	...	...	...	...	...	11
„ „ „ ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	5
Milkers not wearing clean clothing	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cows not being cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	9
Premises unregistered	...	...	...	...	...	5
Lime-washing overdue	...	...	...	...	...	4
Insanitary Yards	...	...	...	...	...	6

Unsatisfactory water supply	...	...	...	...	...	8
Miscellaneous articles stored in dairy	...	...	...	...	...	1
Closet communicating direct with dairy	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unsuitable premises	...	...	...	...	...	3
Milk stored in unsatisfactory places	...	...	...	...	...	3
Unsatisfactory drainage	...	...	...	...	...	5
Dirty conditions generally	...	...	...	...	...	8

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

During the year, 2 visits were made to shop premises under this Act, and the following contravention found :—

Insufficient or unsuitable closet accommodation	1
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The owner was informally requested to execute the necessary works, and these requirements were complied with.

HOUSING ACT, 1936, SECTION 11.

During the year, 17 houses were officially represented as being unfit for habitation and incapable of being repaired at a reasonable cost.

Twenty-one Undertakings were received from owners of cottages and accepted by the Council to the effect that the properties would not be used for habitation until made fit. Twenty cottages were demolished by the owners.

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACT, 1926.

During the year, 14 applications were made for grants under this Act. Of this number, 12 were approved by the Council, the other two referring to properties which were not, in the opinion of the Council, of a type which warranted a grant being made.

The work resulting from the 12 approved applications was completed during the year, and the premises put into use.

(Signed) W. L. LONGHURST,
Senior Sanitary Inspector.

21. SHOPS ACT, 1934.

It was not found necessary to serve any Statutory Notices under the Shops Act, 1934, in relation to ventilation, temperature and sanitary conveniences in shops. One informal notice sent in relation to closet accommodation was complied with.

22. SMOKE ABATEMENT.

There was no need for any action to be taken with a view to the abatement of nuisance from smoke in this area.

23. SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

The following is an account of the Swimming Baths and Pools situated in this District :—

“ CALIFORNIA IN ENGLAND.”—NINE MILE RIDE.

No steps are taken to ensure that the water is kept pure for bathing. This is a natural lake fed by springs and the owner had a chemical analysis of the water in 1931 and the report was “ Fit for drinking purposes.”

Bathers use the sanitary accommodation in connection with the Ballroom. This consists of 3 W.C.s for females and 3 W.C.s and a 5-stall urinal for males. This accommodation is well appointed and maintained in a satisfactory manner. The W.C.s and urinal are connected to the main drainage system of the remainder of the buildings, which discharges into a septic tank with sub-irrigation. The disposal site is approximately 250 yards from the nearest point of the lake and the ground falls from the lake and source of water supply towards the disposal site.

There is adequate changing accommodation for each sex.

As the lake is used extensively for children's outings, men are specially stationed at the lake when bathing is in progress.

ROBINSON CRUSOE HOLIDAY CAMP, LONGMOOR.

This bathing pool is a natural lake fed by springs ; there is no filtration plant and no examinations of the water have been made. It is only used in summer by visitors to the camp.

Bathers use the sanitary accommodation in connection with the camp and this consists of 2 W.C.s for females and 2 chemical closets and urinal for males. The W.C.s and urinal are drained into the system serving the main buildings, which discharges into a cesspool with an overflow to woodland adjoining. The disposal site is approximately 200 yards from the lake.

The lake is 20 feet deep at its deepest part and non-swimmers and children are not allowed into the water. No safety precautions are taken.

LODDON TEA GARDENS, WINNERSH.

The River Loddon is used here for bathing and no set area is enclosed.

Bathers use the sanitary accommodation provided for the Ballroom. This accommodation consists of 2 W.C.s for females and 1 W.C. and a 2-stall urinal for males. This is maintained in a thoroughly satisfactory state. The disposal of the sewage is by means of two cesspools which are emptied by the Council's vacuum tanks.

There is a permanent changing accommodation provided consisting of cubicles for both sexes.

There is a lifebelt near the diving board.

HENLEY BATHING STATION.

In the Parish of Remenham, in the extreme north of the District, Henley Corporation have enclosed a portion of the right bank of the Thames as a public bathing station for which the Corporation has its own byelaws.

24. DISINFESTATION.

Three premises were disinfested for fleas.

Only one Council house was found to be slightly infested with bed-bugs, and the matter of disinfestation was arranged by the Council's Housing Manager. Three complaints were received from tenants of private houses with regard to bug infestation, and disinfestation of the premises in question was carried out by the Sanitary Inspector.

The methods employed are to request the owner to loosen all woodwork such as skirting boards, picture frames, architraves, etc., and strip off all wall paper in the infested rooms. The walls and all cracks and crevices and all furniture are then sprayed with a recognised insecticide, and then fumigated with sulphur. This action is repeated after an interval of 14 days.

No action is taken with regard to the disinfestation of clothing or furniture of tenants removing from private houses to Council houses.

The work of disinfestation is usually carried out by the Sanitary Inspector.

No educational propaganda is issued to the general public on this matter, but when disinfestation has been carried out, the tenant is advised in future to exercise scrupulous cleanliness and be extremely careful in the purchase of second-hand bedding and furniture.

There were no other complaints as to other insect pests such as cockroaches, crickets, etc., and no action was called for in respect to rats and mice.

25. SCHOOLS.

The condition of the public elementary schools in this area, with an account of the water supply and sanitary arrangements, has already been given. See Survey Report 1930, page 198 and Report for 1932, pages 176-7.

The question of the water supply to Hurst Boys' and Girls' Schools, mentioned in last year's Report as being of doubtful quality, has been dealt with during the year, the main supply having been laid on to both schools.

A sample of well water at a private school in Woodley was analysed and found to be below the standard required. The main supply was also laid on to this school.

26. SANITARY CONDITIONS REQUIRING NOTICE.

The following remarks are complementary to the matters arising under this heading in last year's Report :—

The Council have instructed their Consulting Engineers to furnish them with a preliminary report for the sewerage of the Parish of Shinfield.

The Council have also under consideration a cesspool-emptying scheme for this parish pending the installation of sewerage.

They have instructed their Engineer to prepare a Report for their consideration for the sewerage of the developed part of the Parish of Wokingham Without adjacent Crowthorne, which is in the Easthampstead Rural District.

It is anticipated that the Minister of Health will shortly hold a Public Enquiry into the Council's application for sanction to a loan for the proposed Main Drainage Scheme for the Parishes of Twyford, Ruscombe, Earley, Woodley and Winnersh.

No progress has yet been made in regard to prevention of occasional flooding from obstructed ditches and water courses in certain parts of the District, although much correspondence and many interviews have taken place.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

27. GENERAL INFORMATION.

It is difficult to summarise the position with regard to housing in general in this District as conditions differ widely in different parts.

In the two parishes adjoining the County Borough of Reading, namely, Earley and Woodley, literally hundreds of houses have been built during the last few years and "hundreds" more are in contemplation, for example, in 1936 out of 391 new houses completed and entered on the Rate Book, 290 are situated in these two parishes, again in 1937, out of 264 new houses for the whole District, 190 are in Earley and Woodley Parish. In the other parishes where the population is more stable there is some difficulty in finding alternative accommodation for de-housed families, but when the matter is more closely investigated, it is generally found that the difficulty arises either from the unwillingness or inability of the prospective tenant to pay a great rent, or else the owner regards the applicant as an undesirable tenant and not infrequently he is justified. The competition for Council houses is not nearly so acute as it was, and it sometimes happens that when a Council house is "offered" it is refused on the ground that it is too far away from the man's work, but the number of applications for a Council house when vacant is not a reliable index of shortage as many apply on the chance of getting "a nice new Council house" that appears to be a better dwelling than the one they are in.

As will be seen from the Table in the next paragraph, old, decayed and dilapidated dwelling houses are gradually being abolished and also that overcrowding has been reduced to what may be called current proportions, that is to say, the new cases are generally due to a natural increase in the family or to the taking in of an aged or infirm relative. It will be noted that 10 out of the 25 known cases refer to the travelling fraternity who habitually live in tents, vans or sheds, and no application of the Housing Act will ever alter their conditions.

At the time of compiling this report, 275 additional houses are in course of construction, and lay-out plans for building Estates which have been approved during the year provide for a further 300 houses.

28. HOUSING STATISTICS.

The following is a statement of the Housing Inspector under the Housing and Public Health Acts during the past year :—

1. *Inspection of dwelling houses during the year :—*
 - (1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... 148
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 988
 - (2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Act, 1936 ... 73
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 205
 - (3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... 17
 - (4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... 119
2. *Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices :—*

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ... 102
3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :*
 - A. *Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—*
 - (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... 10
 - (2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—
 - (a) By Owners ... 5
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ... Nil

B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts :*

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... | 5 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :— | |
| (a) By Owners | 1 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners ... | Nil |

C. *Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :*

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | 3 |
| (2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 2 |

D. *Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :*

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... | Nil |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... | Nil |

4. *Housing Act, 1936. Part IV.—Overcrowding.*

- | | |
|--|------|
| (a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year | 25* |
| (ii) Number of families dwelling therein | 26 |
| (iii) Number of persons dwelling therein | 145½ |
| (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year | 13 |
| (c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year | 26 |
| (ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases ... | 162½ |
| (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding (see below) | |
| (e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report (see below) | |

One house situated in Wokingham Without Parish was found to be overcrowded. The Council accommodated this family in a Council house and abated the overcrowding. The family subsequently left the Council house for a private house, and caused overcrowding to the extent of $1\frac{1}{2}$ persons. As the result of informal action, the overcrowding has been reduced to half a person.

*Ten of the existing overcrowding cases consist of persons of the gipsy type occupying caravans, tents and sheds. All these families own their own plots of land. They are resident in the District for about six months in the year, when they leave for fruit and hop picking.

It would be useless the Council offering them alternative accommodation in Council houses, as the majority have never slept in proper dwelling houses, and they do not wish to do so.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

29. MILK SUPPLY.

As this is largely a milk producing district, special attention is being paid to the condition of the dairy farms, in co-operation with the National Research Institute for Dairying, which has its headquarters at Shinfield Manor, in this District. There are 147 farms where milk is produced.

From the 1st July, 1936, the County Council became the Licensing Authority for Designated Milk. There are now 51 farms in the District where Designated Milk is produced.

Under the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915, communications were received from the County Medical Officer respecting complaints as to the presence of Tubercle Bacilli in samples of Milk purporting to come from two Dairy Farms in this District.

TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1935.

The County Veterinary Officer visited the farms, and made the usual investigations. In one case a cow was slaughtered, and post mortem examination revealed advanced tuberculosis. In the other case, one of the cows was found to have an indurated quarter, and acid-fast bacilli were demonstrated on microscopical examination of the deposit obtained by centrifuging. This animal was removed to the National Institute for research in Dairying, Shinfield, under special sanction of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries for research purposes.

The state of the Register, and statistical details relating thereto are shown on the tables which follow.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Number on Register—

Wholesale Producers—No. of Farms	...	...	...	87
Retail Producers	...	...	...	60
Retail Purveyors	...	...	...	28

Number Licensed :—	<i>Tuberculin Tested.</i>	<i>Accredited.</i>	<i>Pasteu- rised.</i>
Producers	11	28	<i>Nil</i>
Producers and Retailers	5	7	<i>Nil</i>
Distributors (Retail Purveyors)	5	2	2
Total Number of Dairy Farms	...	...	147

Contraventions of Milk and Dairies Order, 1926 :—

Discovered	...	...	...	43
Remedied	...	...	...	34

Contraventions of Public Health Acts :—

Discovered	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>
Remedied	...	...	...	<i>Nil</i>

Number of Inspections 229

Official samples of Milk to the number of 56 were taken by the Police, and of these 3 were deficient in fat to the extent of 9.7%, 11.0% and 11.33% respectively, 4 were deficient in non-fatty solids from 4.7% to 14.8%, 4 others were low in fat and 1 in non-fatty solids.

30. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

There are altogether 11 Slaughter Houses in this District, of which 4 are Registered and 7 Licensed. They are all reasonably well kept and are inspected as frequently as possible having regard to the other demands on the Sanitary Inspector's time, in fact over six hundred visits were paid by him during the year to slaughter houses and butchers' shops. Various parcels of unsound meat were surrendered voluntarily and these are enumerated in the Sanitary Inspector's Report (paragraph 19).

The following table gives the details of meat inspection in this District :—

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed (approximate)	165	—	75	585	1100
Number inspected ...	165	—	62	474	1050
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis.</i> Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	1	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	12	—	—	—	32
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis	7.2%	—	—	.21%	3.3%
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i> Whole carcasses condemned	1	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	18	—	—	—	21
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuber- culosis	11.5%	—	—	—	2.0%

There are 19 Bakehouses (retail) in use in this District, some of them very old and ill-adapted with regard to modern standards, but on the whole they are kept in cleanly condition and only two Informal Notices were served during the year for sanitary defects.

31. ANALYSES, ADULTERATION, ETC.

The facilities for analyses, etc., have already been referred to in paragraph 9.

Official samples of Milk are taken by the Police, and in this District 56 were tested during the year. Of these, two were deficient in fat to the extent of 11.33% and 11.0% respectively, four were deficient in non-fatty solids in amounts varying from 4.71% to

14.82% and one was deficient in both respects, namely, 9.67% in fat and 0.95% in non-fatty solids. Four others were low in fat and one was low in non-fatty solids.

Samples of other Food Stuffs and Drugs are taken by Inspectors of the Weights and Measures Department of the County Council. During the past year they included :—

FORMAL SAMPLES.

One each of Rice, Brandy, Confectionery, Honey, Self-Raising Flour, Coffee, Glycerine, Camphorated Oil, all of which proved genuine.

INFORMAL SAMPLES.

Two each of Whisky, Flour and Ground Almonds, one each of Dried Figs, Prunes, Raisins and Margarine, all of which proved genuine.

Samples of the Council's Public Water Supply for chemical and bacterial examination were taken by the Managing Engineer to the number of 34, there being 12 of the former and 22 of the latter. All of these gave satisfactory results, with the exception of one bacterial sample which was probably contaminated accidentally since the preceding and succeeding samples were all good.

Samples of private well waters numbering 61 were taken by the Sanitary Inspector and of these 5 were "good," 13 "passable," and 43 "bad."

Morbid specimens sent for examination and report by Medical Practitioners as described in paragraph 9, "Laboratory Facilities," are detailed in the following lists :—

By the Clinical Research Association, London :

<i>Material.</i>		<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Swabs for Diphtheria	... ..	2	106	108
Sputum for Tubercle	... ..	0	0	0
Blood for Typhoid	... ..	0	0	0
Other Specimens	... ..	5	2	7
		—	—	—
		7	108	115
		—	—	—

By the Pathological Department, Royal Berks Hospital, Reading :

<i>Material.</i>			<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Swabs for Diphtheria	...	...	1	14	15
Other Specimens	...	...	0	3	18
			—	—	—
			0	17	33
			—	—	—

32. HEALTH PROPAGANDA, NUTRITION, ETC.

Apart from that at the Welfare Centre in Finchampstead, there is no formal instruction given on matters of nutrition, etc., but occasional addresses on health subjects are given at the Women's Institutes in the villages.

HEALTH WEEK.

A very successful "Health Week" was held in the course of the third week of March under the auspices of the Wokingham Rural District Council. The principal centre was established at the Congregational Hall, Twyford where, by means of lectures, cinemas and exhibits a "continuous performance" was maintained during the afternoons and evenings of the week. In addition, branch meetings were held in one or other of the larger villages throughout the District. An attractive programme to which the Minister of Health (Sir Kingsley Wood) contributed a "Foreword," was largely distributed, and the local press assisted materially in making the meetings known. The attendance was extraordinarily good and at the final meeting in Twyford where the ratepayers were invited to express their candid opinion of the proceedings, it was not possible to accommodate the whole of the audience in the Hall.

SECTION F.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

33. GENERAL INFORMATION.

Having regard to the size of this District, the number of notified cases of infectious diseases has been consistently low for a number of years (see Table II in next paragraph), and 1937 is no exception.

With the exception of Tuberculosis, dealt with separately in paragraph 35, the notifications were Scarlet Fever 22, Diphtheria 12, Erysipelas 6 and in the Enteric group 4 cases.

The annual average number of Scarlet Fever cases over a period of five years is 32 and Diphtheria 18, the case rate per 1,000 of population for 1937 is 0.93 and 0.48 respectively, while for the country as a whole the corresponding rates are 2.33 and 1.49. Except for a group of 5 cases of Scarlet Fever notified simultaneously from a holiday home for London children, there was no "outbreak" of the diseases mentioned. The Erysipelas cases occurred singly in different parts of the District at different times of the year. Two cases of Para-typhoid (mild form) were notified simultaneously in the Parish of Earley in the month of July, in both cases the patients had just returned from a holiday at the seaside where there had been a case of that disease in the house where they were staying. Of the two cases of Typhoid Fever one occurred in Finchampstead, the patient having recently returned from Malta, and the other in Wargrave—a single isolated case that could not be accounted for. The notifications of Pneumonia are too irregular to base any comments upon, but of the 28 notified cases, 5 died. There were no deaths from any of the other infectious diseases mentioned.

Exact returns of the non-notifiable infectious diseases are not obtainable, but some indication of the extent of their prevalence amongst children is given by the classified list of the returns from Head Teachers of the various schools as set out in Table II, paragraph 34. In this connection, it may be mentioned that there were 4 deaths from Whooping Cough in young children, and none from any of the other diseases.

34. NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The following tables summarise the position in regard to notifiable and other infectious diseases during thr year :—

TABLE I.
NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR, 1937.
(other than Tuberculosis.)

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Total cases notified.</i>	<i>Cases admitted to Hospital.</i>	<i>Deaths of notified cases.</i>
Diphtheria	12 (4)	12	0
Dysentery	1 (1)	1	0
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Typhoid and Paratyphoid)	4	3	0
Erysipelas	6	0	0
Malaria	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	0	0
Pneumonia	28	0	5
Poliomyelitis	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	0	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	22 (3)	13	0
Smallpox	0	0	0

Brackets () indicate cases occurring in hospitals or institutions.

TABLE II.
LIST OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE FIVE YEARS 1933—1937.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>1933</i>	<i>1934</i>	<i>1935</i>	<i>1936</i>	<i>1937</i>
Diphtheria	18	23	22	16	12
Encephalitis Lethargica	0	0	0	0	0
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	1	3	3	0	4
Erysipelas	3	4	0	7	6
Malaria	0	0	0	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	1	1	3
Pneumonia	8	10	6	11	28
Poliomyelitis	0	2	0	0	0
Puerperal Fever	0	0	1	0	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	34	59	28	18	22
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE III.
INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN SCHOOLS, 1937.

<i>School.</i>	<i>No. on Roll.</i>	<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Children affected including contacts.</i>
Earley	340	Chickenpox	Jan.	1
		Measles	Feb., Oct.	2
		Mumps	Sept., Oct.	4
		Ringworm	Jan., July, Sept., Oct.	4
		Whooping Cough	Jan., Feb.	13
Finchampstead C.E.	85	<i>Nil.</i>		
Finchampstead, Nine Mile Ride Council	62	Chickenpox	Feb., March April	10
		Mumps	Nov.	2
		Sores	March, Oct., Dec.	4
		Whooping Cough	Jan., Feb.,	5
Newland, Arborfield & Barkham C.E.	102	<i>Nil.</i>	March	
Remenham C.E.	22	<i>Nil.</i>		
Shinfield C.E.	128	Sores	Jan., April, July, Oct., Nov.	6
		Whooping Cough	May	1
Shinfield, Grazeley Parochial	76	<i>Nil.</i>		
Shinfield, Three Council	60	<i>Nil.</i>		
Sonning C.E.	47	<i>Nil.</i>		
Sonning C.E.	56	Chickenpox	June, July	10
Girls		Whooping Cough	March	13
St. Nicholas, Hurst C.E. Boys'	40	Chickenpox	Dec.	1
		Mumps	April	1
		Whooping Cough	March	1
St. Nicholas Hurst C.E. Girls'	64	Scarlet Fever	Nov.	2
Swallowfield, Farley Hill Council	86	Chickenpox	Nov.	12

<i>School.</i>	<i>No. on Roll.</i>	<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Date.</i>	<i>Children affected including contacts.</i>
Swallowfield, Lambs Lane Council	131	Mumps	Oct., Nov.	4
		Sores	Oct., Nov.	8
		Whooping Cough	Sept.	7
Swallowfield, Risely Common C.E.	86	Whooping Cough	July	7
Twyford, Pole- hampton Boys'	96	<i>Nil.</i>		
Polehampton Girls'	165	Scarlet Fever	Sept.	3
		Whooping Cough	April, May June	15
		Measles	Nov.	1
Wargrave, Crazies Hill C.E.	54	Whooping Cough	March	5
Wargrave, Piggott C.E. Mixed	126	Mumps	Nov., Dec.	33
		Scarlet Fever	Dec.	1
Wargrave, Piggott C.E. Infants'	34	Influenza	Jan.	11
		Mumps	Dec.	4
		Sores	March	1
Winnersh Bearwood Council	149	Lice and Nits	April	3
		Sores	July	3
		Whooping Cough	Jan., Feb.	28
Wokingham Without Forest Road C.E.	50	Chickenpox	March, April May	10
		Mumps	April, May	11
		Sores	April	1
		Sore Throat	April	2
		Whooping Cough	April	1
Wokingham Without St. Sebastian's C.E.	74	<i>Nil.</i>		
Woodley C.E.	174	Chickenpox	Jan., Oct. Nov., Dec.	29
		Sores	Jan., Oct., Nov.	5
		Whooping Cough	Feb., March	24

35. TUBERCULOSIS.

It was not necessary to take any specific action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (compulsory discontinuance of employment) or under Sec. 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925 (compulsory removal of patient to institution), now included in Sec. 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis and of all deaths from this disease whether the cases have been notified or not during the current year are set out in the table below.

TUBERCULOSIS TABLE.

<i>Age Periods</i>	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	<i>Pulmonary. Non-Pul'y.</i>				<i>Pulmonary. Non-Pul'y.</i>			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 years ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
5—15 „ ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
15—25 „ ...	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
25—35 „ ...	—	5	—	—	3	4	—	—
35—45 „ ...	—	3	1	—	2	1	—	—
45—55 „ ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65 „ ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>Totals</i> ...	2	10	1	1	7	5	1	2

Percentage of non-notified cases amongst total fatal cases—1 out of 15 = 6.6%.

36. OTHER SPECIAL DISEASES.

CANCER.

The average cancer death rate for the past ten years is 1.62, and for the present year the net cancer deaths number, Males, 22 ; Females, 25. Total, 47, giving a rate of 1.89 per 1,000 of population. In the previous year the corresponding figures were, Males, 16 ; Females, 27 ; Total, 43, and a rate of 1.78. The facilities provided by the neighbouring hospitals appear to be adequate for treatment so far as they are called for and no special propaganda work has been undertaken.

BLINDNESS.

There were three notifications of Ophthalmia Neonatorum this year which were not removed to hospital, but no impairment of the eyesight resulted. Work in connection with the care of the Blind is undertaken by the County Authority.

OTHER.

This year there were no notifications of any of the other and comparatively rare diseases mentioned in the schedule.

APPENDIX.

Containing :—

Memoranda issued by the Registrar General
on the Statistics for 1937.

Population of Districts and Parishes
(Census, 1921 and 1931). Estimates for 1937.

General, Vital and Mortal Statistics (from
Report of Registrar General).

Comparative Mortality Statistics for Districts,
Supplied by County Medical Officer.

Table showing Case-rate per 1,000 population
of the Principal Infectious Diseases for each
District.

Tables showing Maternal and Infant Mortality
for each District and Country as a whole.

Tables showing Causes of Death, etc., for
East Berks United Sanitary Districts.

Tables giving particulars of Factories, Work-
shops, etc., for each District.

MEMORANDA FROM REGISTRAR GENERAL.
(S.D. 54, 1938).

WITH REGARD TO STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1937.

The annual distribution of the statistics of population, births, deaths and notifiable diseases for the past year affords the Registrar-General an opportunity of directing the attention of Medical Officers of Health and others using the returns to some points upon which experience has shown that misunderstandings arise.

1. The numbers of live births, stillbirths and deaths are those REGISTERED (but excluding re-registrations) during the calendar year (*i.e.*, 1ST JAN.—31ST DEC., INCLUSIVE) adjusted for inward and outward transfers. They will differ, therefore, from unadjusted figures compiled locally either for the calendar year or for a period of fifty-two weeks.

2. The deaths are classified under the headings given in the Abridged List of Causes, as used in England and Wales and Northern Ireland (see page xxiv of the Manual of the International List of Causes of Death, 1931). The attention of Medical Officers is drawn to the "Rules for the selection of one from two or more jointly stated causes of death" which appears on page xxviii of the Manual. The classification of some deaths is modified in the light of fuller information obtained from the certifying practitioner in response to special enquiries, the principal subjects of these enquiries being indicated in a table published in the annual report of the Registrar-General. This possible source of discrepancy between the returns of the Registrar-General and those compiled locally should be borne in mind particularly in regard to the causes of death dealt with in that table.

3. The analysis of deaths now supplied on S.D.30 is that produced and automatically recorded by the counting machine. The causes identified, though not in their usual order, are clearly distinguishable by the printed headings and in reading the record all cyphers (0's) are to be disregarded when they appear to the left of a significant number, *e.g.*, 00004 is to be read as 4 and 00160 as 160.

4. If a serious discrepancy is discovered between any of the figures above referred to and those compiled locally it should be brought to the notice of the Registrar-General *immediately*. Every effort will then be made to clear up any points of serious difference, but, after the lapse of a *fortnight from the date of the receipt of this memorandum*, the work of machine tabulation in this Department will be so far advanced that any desired alteration of the figures will be impracticable. To facilitate such an investigation it is requested that the entry numbers and the dates of death of the cases assigned by the Medical Officer should be stated.

5. In contrast to the records of births and deaths, the statistics of notifiable diseases relate to the numbers of cases notified in the district during the 52 weeks ended 1st January, 1938. In the case of Puerperal Fever, however, the figures relate to the 39 weeks ended 2nd October, 1937; conditions previously so notifiable being notified subsequently to that date, as cases of Puerperal Pyrexia.

6. *Alterations in Boundary*.—Where an area has been subject to a change in boundary during the year, the statistics supplied are composite figures comprising, unless otherwise indicated on Form S.D.30A, the records of the former area for the portion of the year prior to the date of change and those of the altered area for the remainder of the year. In such case dual population figures will be found on S.D.30A; (a) being the mid-year estimate of population for the area as now constituted and (b) being a modified estimate specially designed for use with the composite records of births, deaths and notifiable diseases of the year 1937.

7. *Comparability Factor*.—The Comparability Factor, or, as it is now styled, the Areal Comparability Factor (A.C.F.) applicable to the crude death rate of the current year will be found inserted at the bottom of S.D.30A. The factor applies to the crude rate for "All Causes" only and not to individual cause rates. An explanatory note on the use of these Factors was given in the Report for 1934, pp. 198—202. The Factors for the respective Districts are:—

<i>District.</i>	<i>A.C.F.</i>
Maidenhead Urban	0.88
Wokingham Urban	0.72
Cookham Rural	0.88
Easthampstead Rural	0.87
Windsor Rural	0.84
Wokingham Rural	0.84

Medical Officers of Health are recommended to read the special reference to the standardization of death rates which has been inserted in pages 1—8 of the Text volume of the Registrar-General's Statistical Review for 1934.

General Register Office,
Somerset House,
London, W.C.2.

POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND PARISHES.

(Official Figures.) Census, 1921 and 1931.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

AREA AND POPULATION OF WARDS.

		<i>Area in Acres.</i>	<i>Population.</i> <i>1921. 1931.</i>		<i>Persons per Acre</i>
Maidenhead Urban District Wards.	{ Belmont ...	314	5082	5204	16.6
	{ Boyn Hill ...	740	3684	3691	5.0
	{ Oldfield ...	499	3033	2739	5.5
	{ St. Mary's ...	571	4931	5881	10.3
	Total population ...		16730	17515	
Wokingham Urban District	1921 ...	557	4475	—	8.0
	1928* ...	3386	1948	7294	2.2
	Total population ...		6423	7294	

* After extension.

RURAL DISTRICTS.

AREA AND POPULATION OF PARISHES.

		<i>Area in Acres.</i>	<i>Population.</i> <i>1921. 1931.</i>		<i>Persons per Acre</i>
Cookham Rural District Parishes.	{ Bisham ...	2478	875	824	0.33
	{ Bray ...	7820	3803	4141	0.53
	{ Cookham ...	5667	5848	6741	1.19
	{ Hurley ...	4160	1279	1252	0.30
	{ Shottesbrooke	1395	142	187	0.13
	{ Waltham				
	{ St. Lawrence	3640	960	1055	0.29
	{ White Waltham	2643	807	1144	0.43
Total population ...			13714	15344	

		<i>Area in Acres.</i>	<i>Population. 1921. 1931.</i>		<i>Persons per Acre.</i>
Easthamp- stead Rural District Parishes.	{ Binfield ...	3489	1916	2104	0.60
	{ Crowthorne ...	2030	3980	3481	1.71
	{ Easthamp- stead ...	5295	1994	1978	0.37
	{ Sandhurst ...	2506	3802	3702	1.48
	{ Warfield ...	3435	2499	2294	0.67
	{ Winkfield ...	10279	4566	4451	0.43
Total population ...			18757	18010	
		<i>Area in Acres.</i>	<i>Population. 1921. 1931.</i>		<i>Persons per Acre.</i>
Windsor Rural District Parishes.	{ Old Windsor...	4321	2194	2347	0.54
	{ Sunningdale	1211	1657	1733	1.43
	{ Sunninghill ...	3133	5839	5788	1.85
Total population ...			9690	9868	
		<i>Area in Acres.</i>	<i>Population. 1921. 1931.</i>		<i>Persons per Acre.</i>
Wokingham Rural District Parishes.	{ Arborfield ...	1469	287	348	0.24
	{ Barkham ...	1388	211	488	0.35
	{ Earley ...	1917	584	847	0.44
	{ Finchampst'd	3943	934	1308	0.33
	{ Hurst St. Nicholas ...	2988	1050	1120	0.37
	{ Newland ...	1227	586	599	0.49
	{ Remenham ...	1573	589	518	0.33
	{ Ruscombe ...	1294	320	503	0.39
	{ Shinfield ...	4313	2413	2671	0.62
	{ Sonning ...	1247	607	650	0.52
	{ Swallowfield	3745	1587	1540	0.41
	{ Twyford ...	694	1269	1392	2.01
	{ Wargrave ...	4461	2383	2271	0.51
	{ Winnersh ...	2045	738	1536	0.75
	{ Wokingham Without ...	5102	1750	2325	0.46
	{ Woodley and Sandford ...	3690	1213	2152	0.60
Total population ...			16521	20268	

Population of East Berks Districts at Census 1931 = 88,299.

Present Estimated Population (1937) = 94,295.

ALL DISTRICTS.

DENSITY OF OCCUPANCY.
(Census - 1931)

<i>District.</i>	<i>No. of Private Families.</i>	<i>Separate Dwellings. Occupied.</i>	<i>Persons per Room.</i>
Maidenhead Urban ...	4506	4163	0.71
Wokingham Urban ...	1984	1898	0.68
Cookham Rural ...	4044	3947	0.67
Easthampstead Rural ...	4118	4018	0.70
Windsor Rural ...	2191	2099	0.66
Wokingham Rural ...	5322	5219	0.67
East Berks ...	22165	21344	0.68

NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSE.
(Estimated Average for 1937).

<i>District</i>	<i>Estimated Population</i>	<i>No. of Houses from Rate Book</i>	<i>No. of Persons per House</i>
Maidenhead U.D. ...	23010	6726	3.42
Wokingham U.D. ...	7485	2279	3.28
Cookham R.D. ...	10340	3356	3.08
Easthampstead R.D.	19300	5000	3.86
Windsor R.D. ...	9300	2357	3.94
Wokingham R.D. ...	24860	8000	3.18
East Berks Total ...	94295	27718	3.40

ALTERATIONS OF BOUNDARIES.

The alterations of boundaries of the constituent districts that have been caused by Special Orders and by operation of the Local Government Act, 1929, are described in the Preface on page 8.

GENERAL STATISTICAL TABLE.

BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY, MATERNAL DEATH RATES, AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1937.

ENGLAND AND WALES, LONDON, 125 GREAT TOWNS AND 148 SMALLER TOWNS.

(Provisional Figures supplied by Registrar-General based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	England and Wales	125 County Boro's. and Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Pop'lat'ns 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census).	London Adminis- trative County.	East Berks Districts (Combined) Population 94,295	
	Rates per 1,000 Population				Number.	Rate per 1,000
Births—						
Live	14. 9	14. 9	15. 3	13. 3	1262	13.38
Still	0.60	0.67	0.64	0.54	45	0.48
Deaths—						
All Causes	12. 4	12. 3	11. 9	12. 3	1179	12.50
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers }	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0	0.00
Scarlet Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.06	4	0.04
Diphtheria	0.07	0.08	0.05	0.05	1	0.01
Influenza	0.45	0.39	0.42	0.38	54	0.57
Violence	0.54	0.45	0.42	0.51	67	0.71
Notifications—						
Smallpox	0.00	—	0.00	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	2.33	2.56	2.42	2.09	149	1.58
Diphtheria	1.49	1.81	1.38	1.93	45	0.48
Enteric Fever	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05	7	0.07
Erysipelas	0.37	0.43	0.34	0.44	15	0.16
Pneumonia	1.36	1.58	1.20	1.18	59	0.62
	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.			Number of Live Births 1262		
					Number	Rate
Deaths under 1 year of age	58	62	55	60	57	45.17
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	5. 8	7. 9	3. 2	12. 0	3	2.38
Maternal Mortality—						per 1000 Pop.
Puerperal Sepsis	0.97	} Not available			0	0.00
Others	2.26				2	0.02
Total	3.23				2	0.02
	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e., Live and Still) Total Number for East Berks 1,307					
Maternal Mortality—						
Puerperal Sepsis	0.94	} Not available.			0	0.00
Others	2.17				2	1.53
Total	3.11				2	2.53
Notifications—						
Puerperal Fever	13.93	17.59	11.52	4.15	4	3.06
Puerperal Pyrexia				14.34	4	3.06

EAST BERKS UNITED SANITARY DISTRICTS.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

AVERAGE RATES FOR TEN YEARS 1927—1936.

Corresponding Rates for 1937 in italics.

	<i>Birth</i>	<i>Death</i>	<i>Infantile</i>	<i>Phthisis</i>	<i>Tuberculosis</i>	<i>Cancer</i>
	<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Mortality.</i>	<i>Death Rate</i>	<i>other than</i>	<i>Death</i>
					<i>Phthisis.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>
Maidenhead U.D. ...	14.55	12.07	51.28	0.56	0.18	1.82
1937—	<i>13.04</i>	<i>13.25</i>	<i>30.00</i>	<i>0.56</i>	<i>0.09</i>	<i>1.69</i>
Wokingham U.D. ...	13.39	13.45	43.93	0.56	0.08	2.01
1937—	<i>12.02</i>	<i>13.89</i>	<i>11.11</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>0.13</i>	<i>1.34</i>
Cookham R.D. ...	14.73	11.42	51.40	0.42	0.10	1.78
1937—	<i>14.31</i>	<i>13.44</i>	<i>67.57</i>	<i>0.39</i>	<i>0.00</i>	<i>1.55</i>
Easthampstead R.D....	12.69	11.05	41.49	0.46	0.11	1.44
1937—	<i>11.97</i>	<i>11.24</i>	<i>64.94</i>	<i>0.52</i>	<i>0.10</i>	<i>1.81</i>
Windsor R.D. ...	13.96	10.72	36.44	0.48	0.17	1.46
1937—	<i>13.87</i>	<i>11.83</i>	<i>36.44</i>	<i>0.32</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>1.51</i>
Wokingham R.D. ...	14.69	11.28	47.54	0.41	0.15	1.62
1937—	<i>14.64</i>	<i>12.24</i>	<i>46.70</i>	<i>0.52</i>	<i>0.17</i>	<i>1.89</i>

MATERNAL MORTALITY 1937.

<i>District.</i>	<i>Puerperal Sepsis.</i>	<i>Other Puerperal Causes.</i>	<i>Total Deaths</i>
Maidenhead Urban ...	0	0	0
Wokingham Urban ...	0	0	0
Cookham Rural ...	0	1	1
Easthampstead Rural ...	0	0	0
Windsor Rural ...	0	0	0
Wokingham Rural ...	0	1	1
	—	—	—
Totals—1937	0	2	2
	—	—	—
Totals—1936	1	2	3

DEATH RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL (LIVE AND STILL) BIRTHS.

<i>District.</i>	<i>Puerperal Sepsis.</i>	<i>Other Puerperal Causes.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Maidenhead Urban ...	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wokingham Urban ...	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cookham Rural ...	0.00	6.58	6.58
Easthampstead Rural ...	0.00	0.00	0.00
Windsor Rural ...	0.00	0.00	0.00
Wokingham Rural ...	0.00	2.65	2.65
England and Wales ...	0.97	2.26	3.23

INFANT MORTALITY.

Still (2)

<i>District.</i>	DEATH RATES (1)			<i>Birth Rate.</i>
	<i>Legitimate.</i>	<i>Illegitimate.</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Maidenhead Urban ...	29.09	40.00	38.00	0.61
Wokingham Urban ...	11.90	0.00	11.11	0.40
Cookham Rural ...	69.93	0.00	67.57	0.39
Easthampstead Rural ...	58.56	222.22	64.94	0.26
Windsor Rural ...	25.42	181.81	38.76	0.65
Wokingham Rural ...	45.58	71.43	46.70	0.52
England and Wales ...	—	—	58.00	0.60

(1) Calculated per 1,000 births of each class.

(2) Calculated per 1,000 of population.

DEATHS FROM INFANTILE DIARRHOEA.
(under 2 years of age).

East Berks United Districts :

Number of cases—3 { Maidenhead, U.D.—1
Easthampstead R.D.—1
Wokingham R.D.—1

Rate per 1,000 Live Births—2.38.

Ditto, England and Wales—5.8.

MAIDENHEAD URBAN DISTRICT, 1937.

(Civilians only.) Estimated Population, 23,010.

CAUSES OF DEATH.							Males.	Females.
ALL CAUSES							139	166
1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
2.	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
3.	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
4.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
5.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
6.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	6	10
7.	Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
8.	Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
9.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	...	5	8
10.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
11.	Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
12.	General Paralysis of the insane, Tabes dorsalis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
13.	Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	...	...	...	17	22
14.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	—	4
15.	Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	4	14
16.	Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	41	55
17.	Aneurysm	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
18.	Other circulatory diseases	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
19.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
20.	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	8	7
21.	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
22.	Peptic ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
23.	Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
24.	Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
25.	Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
26.	Other diseases of liver, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
27.	Other digestive diseases	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
28.	Acute and chronic nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
29.	Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
30.	Other Puerperal causes	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
31.	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	5	4
32.	Senility	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
33.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
34.	Other violence	...	...	...	...	...	14	5
35.	Other defined diseases	...	...	...	...	...	14	8
36.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Special causes (included in No. 35 above):								
	Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
	Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
	Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 year		Total	...	...	...	...	6	3
		Legitimate	...	...	...	...	5	3
		Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	1	—
Live Births:		Total	...	...	...	...	170	130
		Legitimate	...	...	...	...	157	118
		Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	13	12
Stillbirths:		Total	...	...	...	...	8	6
		Legitimate	...	...	...	...	8	5
		Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	1

Net Deaths in Institutions, 130: Inquests, 16: Uncertified, 4.

WOKINGHAM URBAN DISTRICT, 1937.

(Civilians only.) Estimated Population, 7,485.

CAUSES OF DEATH.								Males.	Females
ALL CAUSES								49	55
1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
2.	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
3.	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
4.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
5.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
6.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
7.	Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
8.	Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
9.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
10.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
11.	Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
12.	General Paralysis of the insane, Tabes dorsalis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
13.	Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6
14.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
15.	Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8
16.	Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	17
17.	Aneurysm	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
18.	Other circulatory diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
19.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
20.	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
21.	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
22.	Peptic ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
23.	Diarrhæa, etc. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
24.	Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
25.	Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
26.	Other diseases of liver, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
27.	Other digestive diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
28.	Acute and chronic nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
29.	Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
30.	Other Puerperal causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
31.	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
32.	Senility	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
33.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
34.	Other violence	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
35.	Other defined diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4
36.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Special causes (included in No. 35 above):									
	Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
	Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
	Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 year		Total	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
		Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
		Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Live Births:		Total	...	...	...	...	...	50	40
		Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	47	37
		Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
Stillbirths:		Total	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
		Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	—	1

Net Deaths in Institutions, 13: Inquests, 4: Uncertified, 1.

COOKHAM RURAL DISTRICT, 1937.

(Civilians only.) Estimated Population, 10,340.

CAUSES OF DEATH.								Males.	Females.
ALL CAUSES								70	69
1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
2.	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
3.	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
4.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
5.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
6.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	—
7.	Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
8.	Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
9.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
10.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
11.	Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
12.	General Paralysis of the insane, Tabes dorsalis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
13.	Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
14.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
15.	Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
16.	Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	29
17.	Aneurysm	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
18.	Other circulatory diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
19.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
20.	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
21.	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
22.	Peptic ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
23.	Diarrhæa, etc. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
24.	Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
25.	Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
26.	Other diseases of liver, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
27.	Other digestive diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
28.	Acute and chronic nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
29.	Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
30.	Other Puerperal causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
31.	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
32.	Senility	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
33.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
34.	Other violence	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
35.	Other defined diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6
36.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
Special causes (included in No. 35 above):									
	Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
	Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
	Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 year		Total	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
		Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
		Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Live Births:		Total	...	...	...	...	...	73	75
		Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	71	73
		Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Stillbirths:		Total	...	...	...	...	...	4	—
		Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	4	—
		Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	—	—

Net Deaths in Institutions, 50: Inquests, 7: Uncertified, 0.

EASTHAMPSTEAD RURAL DISTRICT, 1937.

(Civilians only.) Estimated Population, 19,300.

CAUSES OF DEATH.							Males.	Females.
ALL CAUSES							115	102
1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
2.	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
3.	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
4.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
5.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
6.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
7.	Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
8.	Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
9.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	...	6	4
10.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
11.	Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
12.	General Paralysis of the insane, Tabes dorsalis	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
13.	Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	...	...	...	17	18
14.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
15.	Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	4	5
16.	Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	27	26
17.	Aneurysm	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
18.	Other circulatory diseases	...	...	...	...	...	7	6
19.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
20.	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	2	5
21.	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
22.	Peptic ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
23.	Diarrhæa, etc. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
24.	Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
25.	Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
26.	Other diseases of liver, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
27.	Other digestive diseases	...	...	...	...	...	3	7
28.	Acute and chronic nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
29.	Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
30.	Other Puerperal causes	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
31.	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	9	3
32.	Senility	...	...	...	...	...	6	13
33.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	5	—
34.	Other violence	...	...	...	...	...	5	2
35.	Other defined diseases	...	...	...	...	...	10	5
36.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Special causes (included in No. 35 above):								
	Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
	Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
	Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 year		Total	...	...	...	...	11	4
		Legitimate	...	...	...	...	9	4
		Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	2	—
Live Births:		Total	...	...	...	...	119	112
		Legitimate	...	...	...	...	116	106
		Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	3	6
Stillbirths:		Total	...	...	...	...	2	3
		Legitimate	...	...	...	...	2	2
		Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	1

Net Deaths in Institutions, 77: Inquests, 15: Uncertified, 4.

WINDSOR RURAL DISTRICT, 1937.

(Civilians only.) Estimated Population, 9,300.

CAUSES OF DEATH.								Males.	Females.
ALL CAUSES								48	62
1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
2.	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
3.	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
4.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
5.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
6.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
7.	Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
8.	Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
9.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
10.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
11.	Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
12.	General Paralysis of the insane, Tabes dorsalis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
13.	Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6
14.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
15.	Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	3
16.	Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	18
17.	Aneurysm	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
18.	Other circulatory diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
19.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
20.	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
21.	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
22.	Peptic ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
23.	Diarrhæa, etc. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
24.	Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
25.	Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
26.	Other diseases of liver, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
27.	Other digestive diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
28.	Acute and chronic nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
29.	Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
30.	Other Puerperal causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
31.	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
32.	Senility	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
33.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
34.	Other violence	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
35.	Other defined diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6
36.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Special causes (included in No. 35 above):									
	Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
	Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
	Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 year		Total	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
		Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	—	3
		Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Live Births:		Total	...	...	...	...	...	62	67
		Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	56	62
		Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	6	5
Stillbirths:		Total	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
		Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
		Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	—	—

Net Deaths in Institutions, 30: Inquests, 6: Uncertified, 2.

WOKINGHAM RURAL DISTRICT, 1937.

(Civilians only.) Estimated Population, 24,860.

CAUSES OF DEATH.								Males.	Females
ALL CAUSES								158	156
1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
2.	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
3.	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
4.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
5.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
6.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7
7.	Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
8.	Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
9.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6
10.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
11.	Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
12.	General Paralysis of the insane, Tabes dorsalis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
13.	Cancer, malignant disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	25
14.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	4
15.	Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6
16.	Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	37
17.	Aneurysm	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
18.	Other circulatory diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	7
19.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
20.	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9
21.	Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
22.	Peptic ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
23.	Diarrhæa, etc. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
24.	Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
25.	Cirrhosis of liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
26.	Other diseases of liver, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
27.	Other digestive diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
28.	Acute and chronic nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
29.	Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
30.	Other Puerperal causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
31.	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2
32.	Senility	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9
33.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
34.	Other violence	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	3
35.	Other defined diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	17
36.	Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Special causes (included in No. 35 above):									
	Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
	Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
	Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 year									
				Total	...	...	...	11	6
				Legitimate	...	...	...	11	5
				Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	1
Live Births:									
				Total	...	...	...	205	159
				Legitimate	...	...	...	200	151
				Illegitimate	...	...	...	5	8
Stillbirths:									
				Total	...	...	...	8	5
				Legitimate	...	...	...	8	5
				Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	—

Net Deaths in Institutions, 103: Inquests, 14: Uncertified, 0.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1. Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

<i>Premises.</i> (1)	<i>Number of</i>		
	<i>Inspections.</i> (2)	<i>Written Notices.</i> (3)	<i>Prosecutions.</i> (4)
Factories: (including Factory Laundries) ...	79	3	—
Workshops: (including Workshop Laundries)	145	1	—
Workplaces: (other than Out- workers' premises) ...	66	—	—
Total ...	290	4	Nil

2. Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

<i>Premises.</i> (1)	<i>Number of Defects.</i>			<i>No. of Prosecutions.</i> (5)
	<i>Found.</i> (2)	<i>Remedied.</i> (3)	<i>Referred to H.M. Insp.</i> (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—				
Want of Cleanliness ...	15	15	—	—
Want of Ventilation ...	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	1	1	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ...	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances ...	14	12	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation { Insufficient ...	5	4	—	—
{ Unsuitable or defective ...	3	3	—	—
{ Not separate for sexes ...	1	1	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ...	1	1	—	—
Other Offences ... (excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the sections mentioned in the schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfers of Power) Order, 1921)	13	13	—	—
Total ...	53	50	—	—

3. Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108.—1.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1. Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

<i>Premises.</i> (1)	<i>Number of</i>		
	<i>Inspections.</i> (2)	<i>Written Notices.</i> (3)	<i>Prosecutions.</i> (4)
Factories: (including Factory Laundries) ...	12	1	—
Workshops: (including Workshop Laundries)	639	—	—
Workplaces: (other than Out-workers' premises) ...		—	—
Total ...	651	1	—

2. Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

<i>Premises.</i> (1)	<i>Number of Defects.</i>			<i>No. of Prosecutions.</i> (5)
	<i>Found.</i> (2)	<i>Remedied.</i> (3)	<i>Referred to H.M. Insp.</i> (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—				
Want of Cleanliness ...	1	1	—	—
Want of Ventilation ...	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ...	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances ...	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation { Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—
{ Unsuitable or defective ...	1	1	—	—
{ Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:	Nil.			
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ...				
Other Offences ... (excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the sections mentioned in the schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfers of Power) Order, 1921)				
Total ...	2	2	—	—

3. Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108.—Nil.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1. Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

<i>Premises.</i> (1)	<i>Number of</i>		
	<i>Inspections.</i> (2)	<i>Written Notices.</i> (3)	<i>Prosecutions.</i> (4)
Factories: (including Factory Laundries) ...	4	—	—
Workshops: (including Workshop Laundries)	20	4	—
Workplaces: (other than Out- workers' premises) ...	—	—	—
Total ...	24	4	—

2. Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

<i>Premises.</i> (1)	<i>Number of Defects.</i>			<i>No. of Prosecutions.</i> (5)
	<i>Found.</i> (2)	<i>Remedied.</i> (3)	<i>Referred to H.M. Insp.</i> (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—				
Want of Cleanliness ...	3	3	—	—
Want of Ventilation ...	1	1	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ...	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances ...	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation { Insufficient ... Unsuitable or defective ... Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:	} Nil.			
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ...				
Other Offences ... (excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the sections mentioned in the schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfers of Power) Order, 1921)				
Total ...	4	4	—	—

3. Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108.—Nil.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1. Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

<i>Premises.</i> (1)	<i>Number of</i>		
	<i>Inspections.</i> (2)	<i>Written Notices.</i> (3)	<i>Prosecutions.</i> (4)
Factories: (including Factory Laundries) ...	10	—	—
Workshops: (including Workshop Laundries)	62	—	—
Workplaces: (other than Out-workers' premises) ...	12	—	—
Total ...	84	—	—

2. Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

<i>Premises.</i> (1)	<i>Number of Defects.</i>			<i>No. of Prosecutions.</i> (5)
	<i>Found.</i> (2)	<i>Remedied.</i> (3)	<i>Referred to H.M. Insp.</i> (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—				
Want of Cleanliness ...	4	4	—	—
Want of Ventilation ...	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ...	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances ...	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation { Insufficient ...	1	1	—	—
{ Unsuitable or defective ...	—	—	—	—
{ Not separate for sexes ...	1	1	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:	} Nil.			
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ...				
Other Offences ... (excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the sections mentioned in the schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfers of Power) Order, 1921)				
Total ...	6	6	—	—

3. Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108.—Nil.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1. Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

<i>Premises.</i> (1)	<i>Number of</i>		
	<i>Inspections.</i> (2)	<i>Written Notices.</i> (3)	<i>Prosecutions.</i> (4)
Factories: (including Factory Laundries) ...	2	1	—
Workshops: (including Workshop Laundries)	16	—	—
Workplaces: (other than Out-workers' premises) ...	—	—	—
Total ...	18	1	—

2. Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

<i>Premises.</i> (1)	<i>Number of Defects.</i>			<i>No. of Prosecutions.</i> (5)
	<i>Found.</i> (2)	<i>Remedied.</i> (3)	<i>Referred to H.M. Insp.</i> (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—				
Want of Cleanliness ...	3	2	—	—
Want of Ventilation ...	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ...	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances ...	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation { Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—
{ Unsuitable or defective ...	1	1	—	—
{ Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:	} Nil.			
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ...				
Other Offences ... (excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the sections mentioned in the schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfers of Power) Order, 1921)				
Total ...	4	3	—	—

3. Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108.—Nil.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1. Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

<i>Premises.</i> (1)	<i>Number of</i>		
	<i>Inspections.</i> (2)	<i>Written Notices.</i> (3)	<i>Prosecutions.</i> (4)
Factories: (including Factory Laundries) ...	10	—	—
Workshops: (including Workshop Laundries)	35	1	—
Workplaces: (other than Out-workers' premises) ...	1	1	—
Total ...	46	2	Nil

2. Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

<i>Premises.</i> (1)	<i>Number of Defects.</i>			<i>No. of Prosecutions.</i> (5)
	<i>Found.</i> (2)	<i>Remedied.</i> (3)	<i>Referred to H.M. Insp.</i> (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts—				
Want of Cleanliness ...	2	2	—	—
Want of Ventilation ...	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ...	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ...	1	2*	—	—
Other nuisances ...	1	1	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation { Insufficient ...	1	1	—	—
{ Unsuitable or defective ...	—	—	—	—
{ Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:	} Nil.			
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101) ...				
Other Offences ... (excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the sections mentioned in the schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfers of Power) Order, 1921)				
Total ...	5	6	—	—

3. Outwork in Unwholesome Premises, Section 108.—Nil.

* 1 outstanding notice from 1936, complied with 1937.

